THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

COPYRIGHT 1942 BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

BOSTON, TUESDAY, JULY 28, 1942—VOL. XXXIV, NO. 206 R ** ATLANTIC EDITION | THREE CENTS (Greater Boston and Newspaper) | FIVE CENTS (Elsewhere)

48-Hour Ceiling Proposed; Sabotage Rises in France; Beef Shortage Perils Jobs

The World's Day—July 28, 1942

Washington: 48-Hour Work Ceiling Proposed

A ceiling of 48 hours weekly—in 6 eight-hour days—on the working time for millions of men and women employed in war industries was proposed by eight Government agencies.

"Real progress" has been made in overcoming the "bottleneck in butadiene production," William Farish, President of Standard Oil Company of New Jersey, told a Senate agricultural subcommittee. [Financial Page.]

A White House conference was held between President Roosevelt, Admiral Leahy, chief of staff to the Commander in Chief, Admiral King, Commander in Chief of the United States Fleet, and General Marshall, Chief of Staff of the Army. Staff organization questions were considered, Admiral Leahy disclosed.

Price Administrator Henderson conferred at the White House with President Roosevelt and then with Judge Samuel I. Rosenman of the New York Supreme Court, submitting "some very instructive memoranda on prices and wages" to the jurist. Mr. Henderson did not elaborate.

A War Relief Control Board, empowered to regulate agencies collecting welfare funds for war relief in the United States or abroad, was established by President Roosevelt, who appointed Joseph E. Davies as its director. [Page 4.]

A resolution authorizing the Maritime Commission to sell or charter two merchant vessels to the Government of Eire for use in carrying food supplies from the United States to Eire was passed by the Senate and returned to the House for a minor amendment.

Victory food special for the period of Aug. 17 to 29 is cheese, the Agricultural Department announced, stressing that greater cheese consumption at this season will lighten the load on meat supplies which are expected to be short for the next eight weeks.

Six Central American republics will co-operate with the United States in construction of 625 miles of pioneer roads connecting segments of the Inter-American Highway from the Mexican-Guatemalan border to the Panama Canal, the State Department announced. [Page 4.]

The Senate Finance Committee voted 14 to 2 against a Treasury proposal to require joint income tax returns by married couples, while Chairman George, (D) of Georgia, announced the committee had decided against a Treasury request for Federal taxation of income from State and municipal bonds. [Financial Page.]

Europe: Nazis Penalize Sabotage in France

Nazis executed 28 persons at Lille, France, on charges of sabotage, possession of weapons, and alleged Communist activity, it was announced from Vichy.

Prime Minister Churchill will not give a war review before the House of Commons adjourns for summer recess, despite reports to the contrary in the London press, the Ministry of Information announced. [Further details of Commons session: Page 7.]

Turkish neutrality will be preserved regardless of Russian losses or the progress of war in Egypt, it was stated by the authoritative semiofficial Turkish paper Ulus.

Heinrich Himmler, Chief of Germany's Gestapo, has offered a reward of 20,000 marks for information leading to the arrest of incendiaries operating in Berlin, it was reported in Swedish dispatches via London.

Safe arrival of the Swedish liner Drottningholm, which left New Jersey July 15 with more than 900 German, Hungarian, and Italian nationals, at Göteborg, Sweden, was reported in New York.

An Axis military court at Bitolj, Yugoslavia, has condemned to capital punishment 11 persons and sentenced 18 others to life imprisonment on sabotage charges, it was reported from Bern, Switzerland.

New England: Beef Shortage Puts Jobs in Peril

Unemployment of more than 10,000 beef cutters in the Boston area is likely within two weeks through shutting down of the sausage houses unless the beef shortage is relieved, a prominent provision dealer predicted. [Page 3.]

Members of Massachusetts rationing boards must give up either their public offices or their rationing posts, Henry Parkman, Jr., State OPA Administrator, ruled. [Page 3.]

Gov. Robert A. Hurley of Connecticut reinstated Highway Commissioner William A. Cox after exonerating him of charges preferred by the Attorney General. [Page 3.]

Trial of the Rev. Kurt Molzahn of Philadelphia on espionage charges opened at Hartford, Conn.

Americas: Argentina Orders Graf Spee Probe

Argentina's Chamber of Deputies committee investigating anti-Argentina activities, announced it would study internment of officers and crew of the scuttled German pocket battleship Admiral Graf Spee to determine if official laxity has been the cause for many escapes.

The Count of Ballen, formerly Spanish Ambassador to Panama, who was ousted from that country because of alleged activities in connection with the Falange, a Spanish fascist organization, and who sought refuge in Cuba, was expelled from Cuba on similar charges, it was announced at Havana.

Middle East: Price Profiteers Whipped in Egypt

Eight profiteers convicted under a law recently passed in Egypt prohibiting profiteering and violations of the price ceiling were whipped in Alexandria.

The War:

Latest developments on the world's battlefronts are summarized on Page 1 in Column 8.

Rail Service Cuts on Way

WASHINGTON, July 28 (AP)—Transportation Director Joseph B. Eastman said today that, despite some local dislocations and inconveniences, local train service probably would be discontinued for the duration of the war in places where duplicating bus service is reasonably adequate.

Disclosing that he had requested state Public Service Commissions to survey local rail and bus passenger service with the view of releasing engines and cars for more important service, Mr. Eastman declared that "unnecessary duplicate service must clearly be avoided."

Commuters' trains would not be affected, he indicated.

"There are many places in which local accommodation train service is paralleled by bus service," the transportation head wrote the state commissions. "This is true both as to main lines and secondary lines.

"In all such cases where the bus service is reasonably adequate it would seem that under present conditions, the local train service should be discontinued and the equipment placed in more important uses. This should be done in spite of some degree of local dislocations and inconveniences, for the wartime needs of the nation must be paramount."

Mr. Eastman requested specifically that all applications for discontinuance of services now pending before the state commissions be expedited, and that as many requests as possible be granted.

The Christian Science Monitor Index

Tuesday, July 28, 1942

Boston and New England News	2, 3
Daily Features Page	17
Editorials	18
Education Page	13
Entertainment Timetable	2
Financial Pages	14-16
Garden Column	9
Radio Timetable	2
Sports Page	8
The Home Forum	10
Health a Prime Necessity (With French Translation)	
Today's Woman	12
Tourabouts	9
Vermont Letter	3

Weather Predictions

COOL | WARM | WARMER-DRIZZLE

Complete Weather Predictions for New England on Page 2

Casey and Ely Are Lined Up In Lively Race

Contest for Democratic nomination for Senator waxes warm as Crocker seeks to oust Lodge.

A spectacular battle for the Democratic nomination for United States Senator developed today as Joseph B. Ely, former Governor, entered the race, with Representative Joseph E. Casey (D) of Massachusetts as his chief opponent.

Staunch opponent of most of President Roosevelt's domestic policies, but an equally staunch supporter of his foreign policy, Mr. Ely faces Representative Casey who has given unswerving allegiance to the President in all domestic and foreign issues.

Mr. Ely's formal entry, by filing of his signed, certified nomination papers at the office of Frederic W. Cook, Secretary of State, finally eliminated the most important question mark in the 1942 primaries.

When Representative Casey declared his Senatorial candidacy, apparently assured of Administration support, many observers believed Mr. Ely would remain out of the contest, not wishing to enter a knock-down fight for the nomination.

However, in the past several days it became increasingly apparent that the former Governor was about ready to make the fight.

Outside Aid

Political observers see the possibility that Alfred M. Smith, former Governor of New York, or James A. Farley, former Postmaster General and former Chairman of the Democratic National Committee, or both, may come into Massachusetts to aid Mr. Ely. Mr. Ely has long been a friend of Mr. Smith, for whom he made a widely hailed Presidential nomination speech at the 1932 Democratic National Convention.

If either of these New York politicians comes to Massachusetts to aid Mr. Ely, his candidacy is expected to receive a substantial lift.

At the same time some political sources report that the White House will take no active part in the Massachusetts campaign, although it is well known that the President would like to see the defeat of Senator Henry Cabot Lodge, Jr. (R), of Massachusetts.

It is reported also that the President is well satisfied that Gov. Leverett Saltonstall should remain in office another two years. This is believed the reason why no rush for the Democratic gubernatorial nomination has developed.

The Governor was vociferously supporting President Roosevelt's foreign policy at a time when most Massachusetts Democrats were strictly isolationist.

The field for the Democratic Senatorial nomination is well-packed. It includes Daniel H. Coakley, ousted as Executive Councilor and barred forever from State office by the Massachusetts Senate after an impeachment trial. Mr. Coakley,

Continued on Page 3, Column 4

Nazi Drive Closing Trap on Soviets; High Court to Rule on Saboteur Trial; Quincy Launches 13,000-Ton Cruiser

Habeas corpus pleas of eight Nazis challenge President's power to bar civil hearing.

By Roscoe Drummond
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, July 28—The eight German saboteurs, exhausting every facility of justice with which a free country safeguards its accused, have succeeded in calling the Supreme Court of the United States into special session.

They are petitioning the highest court to test the war powers of President Roosevelt under which he ordered the Nazi agents tried by a specially appointed military commission of seven United States generals.

Acting under their sworn oath to do everything they lawfully can to protect the spies, the defense panel of three colonels of the American Army is giving them an example of democratic justice which must seem strange to those accustomed to the way it is dispensed under Hitler and Heinrich Himmler, head of the German Gestapo.

In any event, after five days of telephoning and telegraphing to the vacationing justices and after calling back Associate Justice Frank Murphy from Army maneuvers in North Carolina, Chief Justice Harlan F. Stone has obtained the unanimous consent of the Court to convene tomorrow at noon and at that time to determine whether they will receive petitions to file writs of habeas corpus in behalf of the Nazis, whose military trial has been temporarily adjourned while they appeal to the civil arm of the Government.

Civil Trial Sought

At stake in this unexpected turn to the proceedings is the clear and simple issue of whether the fate of the defendants shall be left to the Presidentially appointed military commission or whether it shall be, at the initiative of the eight men whom two Nazi submarines secretly landed on the East Coast last month, compulsorily transferred to the civil courts.

Three essential points of law will, in effect, have to be determined by the Supreme Court:

1. Whether the Court itself has or should exercise the right to consider the petitions in view of the President's wartime executive order denying the processes of civil justice to these prisoners.

2. Whether the Germans are being denied illegally the protection of the Bill of Rights of the Constitution of the United States which provides that "no person (not citizens only) . . . shall be deprived of life; liberty, or prop-

Continued on Page 6, Column 7

Action following quiet week end in Egypt apparently halts as quickly as it began.

By Edmund Stevens
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

EL ALAMEIN, Egypt, July 28—A brief resumption of fighting in Egypt, which apparently ended as quickly as it began, followed one of the quietest week ends on record of the North African war.

On Sunday, even in the forward Australian positions, action was confined to an occasional exchange of shells, and for a time even this ceased until the only sound in desert stillness was the endless surging of breakers along white, sandy shoreline and war seemed very remote indeed.

Expectations voiced earlier that attacks launched during the previous week marked beginning of a general Allied offensive proved premature. Despite the fighting's brief intensity, actions were limited with considerable portion of British forces including the main bulk of armor in reserve.

Stiff Resistance

Everywhere attackers encountered stiff resistance, indicating the enemy has not neglected to prepare strong defenses. The El Alamein terrain which the Allies originally chose as the best location to halt the enemy drive lends itself to defense in both directions and if it brought Gen. Field Marshal Erwin Rommel to a standstill it also renders it hard for the Allied command to drive him back.

[Late Associated Press dispatches from Cairo indicated that Marshal Rommel had, temporarily at least, given up all idea of offensive action and was digging in for an attempt to hold his present positions.]

Moreover, the impassable Qattara depression outrules envelopping movements from the southern flank—favorite tactics of both sides when on the offensive ever since Sir Archibald P. Wavell's first campaign—and the rough intervening territory greatly restricts tank movement and offensive operations. Thus both sides must rely almost solely on impact of frontal striking power, and for the first time North African warfare has become somewhat similar on a greatly reduced scale to the Western Front in France during World War I. There is this difference, that once the present deadlock is broken by either side the fighting will probably revert to former mobility.

Frontal Attack

The main operation of the recent fighting was a frontal attack by Indian troops in the central sector, supported by a considerable force of tanks. Their first objective was a strongly held elevation which they captured. The tanks then pressed ahead but stumbled into an unsuspected minefield swept by fire from German antitank batteries and dug-in tanks. Thus checked, attacking tanks withdrew.

Thereafter the original objective changed hands several times as both sides attacked and counterattacked. The Indians withdrew approximately to their starting point. That to all intents and purposes concluded the operation.

Simultaneously the Australians in the coastal sector recaptured the entire extent of the Teleleisa ridge and advanced on to Samyet el Metariya ridge, next one southward, also with tank support but they came under heavy enemy shelling and were unable to con-

Continued on Page 6, Column 5

By a Staff Photographer

New Cruiser Hits the Waves

The new heavy cruiser Baltimore, first of eight new-type ships ordered by the Navy, as it left the ways today at the Fore River Shipyard of the Bethlehem Steel Company. The 13,000-ton ship was launched ahead of schedule 14 months after laying of the keel on May 26, 1941.

First of Oversize Ships Takes Baltimore as Name

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

QUINCY, Mass., July 28—With begrimed workers cheering from towering adjoining shipways and the strident whistles of many tugs piercing the air, the heavy cruiser Baltimore—newest of the Navy's fighting ships—slid down its long ways at the Bethlehem Steel Company shipyard today and into the murky waters of Fore River.

As the huge ship, fifth in the line of United States Navy vessels to bear the Maryland city's name, moved majestically off the ways at 12:15 p. m. the red, white, and blue bunting at its bow billowed gently in the breeze.

Sponsor of the ship was Mrs. Howard W. Jackson, wife of the Mayor of Baltimore, who named it in a revival of a name first given a Continental brigantine of 12 guns which helped protect the coast along Delaware and Chesapeake Bays.

The Baltimore is the first to be launched of eight heavy cruisers ordered by the Navy in 1940. These ships mount eight-inch guns and have an announced displacement of 13,000 tons. This is in contrast to the limit of 10,000 tons on previous heavy cruisers—a limit fixed by the now-abrogated Washington Treaty of 1922.

Double Significance

It is not only the increased size of the cruisers that lends significance to the launching of the Baltimore, but the larger role which they today are playing in naval strategy.

For battleships no longer occupy the pre-eminent position that was accorded them in the first days of the war. Airplane carriers are being built instead. Thus a heavy burden falls upon the large cruisers as "ships of the line."

In this connection it is significant that Japan's heavy cruisers carried the major naval burden in the support of the Japanese invasion forces in the Southwest Pacific.

The keel of the Baltimore was laid May 26, 1941.

Cruiser's Predecessors

Second Navy ship to bear the name of the Maryland city was a 442-ton, 20-gun craft bought in Baltimore in 1798 and attached to the squadron on the West India Station in the quasi-war with France.

A side-wheel steamer, of 400 tons, seized in the Potomac April 21, 1861, by the Army and turned to the Navy, was the next Baltimore. It served as an ordnance vessel in the Potomac and carried dispatches from Washington to Hampton Roads, remaining in service through the Civil War.

The first American minelayer to arrive in British waters in the first world war was the new cruiser's immediate predecessor.

In the official launching party with the Baltimore Mayor and his wife were Mrs. William H. Sheham and Miss Virginia Jackson, daughters of the Mayor, and William H. Sheham Jr., a grandson. They arrived in Boston last night. The Mayor and Mrs. Jackson plan to spend a vacation in New England.

High ranking Naval officers and officials of the Bethelehem Steel Company were also present.

PC boat launched at Quincy yard: Page 3.

Germans press nearer to Stalingrad—Turn south may indicate need for oil.

By the War Editor of The Christian Science Monitor
Drawn from dispatches of the Associated Press and other sources

The Russian position has grown increasingly critical in the past 24 hours.

The situation can be summarized as follows:

1. The Germans are in full possession of Rostov and Novocherkassk. Berlin says Nazi vanguards have crossed the lower Don on a broad front and have reached the Rivers Manych and Sal, at several points southeast of Rostov. The German claim to have captured Bataisk, 20 miles south of Rostov, remains unconfirmed.

2. London sources admit the Germans have bridged the lower section of the wide stream at two and possibly four points.

3. The German drive toward Stalingrad seemingly has progressed to the region of Kalach, less than 50 miles from the Volga, but has slowed somewhat after sustaining heavy losses.

4. The Germans are definitely on the defensive in the Voronezh area.

5. Russian armies apparently remain mostly intact, but the Germans are said to be bringing up substantial reserves.

The reported presence of German troops on the Manych and Sal is especially serious because it threatens the entrapment of all Soviet forces south of the Don below the Donets confluence to the Sea of Azov and also indicates that the Nazis may be moving across the northern Caucasus toward Astrakhan on the Caspian and turning south into the Caucasus itself.

This new and menacing Nazi thrust has one encouraging aspect, however. It would seem to indicate that it is vital for the Germans to obtain new oil sources before winter. Otherwise, they could be expected to concentrate primarily on the destruction of the Soviet forces.

Paradoxically, another crumb of comfort may be derived from a Nazi air raid on Birmingham, England, and the greater London district Monday night. The relatively big scale of the attack may mean that the RAF offensive, which badly damaged Hamburg the night before, finally is succeeding in one of its primary objectives, i. e., to draw off substantial numbers of German planes from Russia.

The British estimate the number of raiders at between 50 and 70, and say they shot down at least 9. The presence of stronger Luftwaffe detachments in Western Europe is probably also an indication of Germany's apprehension over a second front.

But the second front, meanwhile, remains in the conjectural stage.

The Egyptian battleground has returned to its static state after local offensive action by British ground and air forces just below El Alamein.

In the Far East, light Japanese ground forces have advanced 50 miles inland from the newly occupied ports of Buna and Gona in New Guinea. This puts only 30 miles of jungle between them and Port Moresby. The next few days should determine whether they intend to assault this important Allied base.

In the crucial battle of the Western Atlantic, the Axis toll of merchant shipping has passed the 400 mark.

Compulsory Savings Urged; Joint Tax Returns Junked

WASHINGTON, July 28 (AP)—A New York merchant urged the Senate Finance Committee today to siphon off 25 to 30 billion dollars "surplus purchasing power" from the public through a compulsory savings plan designed to curb inflation.

Senator Robert A. Taft (R), of Ohio, said he agreed with the witness, Julian Goldman, that compulsory savings would serve better than taxes to take up the increase in national purchasing power.

"The thing that worries me is the machinery," Senator Taft said. Mr. Goldman said that despite price ceilings, inflationary trends already are apparent and "black markets are being created."

Senator Arthur H. Vandenberg (R) of Michigan told other members of the Committee that limiting individual incomes to $25,000 a year would yield only enough additional revenue to foot the nation's war bills four days and 10 hours.

Continuing its public hearings to receive the suggestions of taxpayers, the Committee heard Benjamin C. Marsh of the People's Lobby, a private organization.

Mr. Marsh declared that if Congress did not adopt a pay-as-we-go plan to finance the war, "a commission should be created to study the tactics and technique of repudiation—that is the alternative."

Joint Taxes Junked

The committee yesterday junked Treasury proposals to require joint income tax returns by married couples and to levy Federal taxes against the revenue from outstanding issues of state and municipal bonds.

Thus cutting off $820,000,000 in potential additions to the $6,271,000,000 tax bill previously approved by the House, the committee voted to leave open for further consideration three other Treasury suggestions calculated to boost the measure's total by approximately $290,000,000.

These proposals, on which Chairman Walter George (D-Ga.) announced that testimony would be taken at hearings, were:

Revision of the law governing Federal taxation of income in the eight so-called community property states of Texas, Louisiana, Arizona, New Mexico, Idaho, Nevada, Washington and California to bring them more in line with other states.

Weigh Taxing State Issues

Federal taxation of future issues of state and municipal bonds.

Elimination of the present 27½ per cent flat allowance for depreciation in oil and mining adventures and substitution of a cost depletion method.

Senator George said the committee had not discussed the Treasury's major proposals for additions of approximately $1,100,000,000 in general individual and corporation income taxes. He observed that these and other Treasury suggestions, as well as outside proposals for such levies as a sales tax, still were before the committee for study.

By what was reported to have been a 14 to 2 vote, the committee eliminated from consideration the Treasury's suggestion that all married couples be required to pay taxes on their combined incomes as though it were one income—a change which experts estimated would bring in $420,000,000 more revenue in a year.

At the same time, however, the committee was reported to have voted 9 to 6 to study the question of requiring persons in community states to file returns on earned income actually received by them, and be taxed accordingly. At present a man in one of those states can divide his income with his wife for tax purposes. Sometimes their

Continued on Page 6, Column 6

Shanghai Droops Under 'Co-Prosperity'

By Frederick B. Opper
Special Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LOURENCO MARQUES, Portuguese East Africa, July 28—Shanghai, once one of the world's great cities, is slowly taking on the appearance of a down-at-the-heels country village, the result of six months' experience in Japan's so-called "co-prosperity co-existence sphere."

Despite the fact that Shanghai is at present one of the few cities of the Far East where enemy nationals are allowed to move freely on the city's streets and carry on business in most cases, the city is drab and uncomfortable.

Approximately 25 Americans and 25 Britons were arrested and held in jail, but the remainder, running to more than 1,000, continue living in their homes the same as before.

The sole military activity in Shanghai was the peaceful surrender of the United States gunboat Wake and the sinking of H. M. S. Petrel with her sailors held at a near-by internment camp, as well as approximately 1,200 Marines and civilians from Wake Island, and American Marines from Peking and Tientsin, plus a handful of merchant seamen.

Changes Under Surface

Japanese soldiers and sailors are seen only infrequently on Shanghai streets, so superficially the City is untouched by the war.

However, physically and actually there are many changes. Settlement busses do not operate. French trams halt at 9 p. m., restaurants and night clubs closing at 10 p. m.

Automobiles are not seen on the streets since the Japanese promptly commandeered all save a few for doctors, Axis diplomats, and other favored "co-operators."

Hundreds of bicycles and pedicars are being substituted for busses and autos. Important intersections are guarded by barbed-wire barricades due to Japanese fear of Chungking-inspired terrorism which likewise resulted in establishment of Chinese civilian street guards.

Must Serve in Guard

Every Chinese male is forced to serve in the street guards at least once a week.

Despite such efforts, terrorism, assassinations, and bombings are frequent, with the result that the barbed-wire barricade has been enlarged to enclose several blocks in vicinities where incidents occurred, with residents not allowed to move about for days.

The scarcity of rice results in long queues standing for most of the day. This has provided an op-

Continued on Page 4, Column 3

Today in Shanghai

In his second dispatch since his release from internment in Shanghai, Frederick B. Opper, representative of The Christian Science Monitor in the Far East, tells of the deterioration of the once-flourishing Chinese city under Japanese hegemony. Mr. Opper, who was held prisoner for 109 days by the Japanese, is now in Lourenço Marques, Portuguese East Africa, with other repatriated American correspondents, awaiting passage to the United States.

Caucasus Battle:

Outnumbered by Nazis, Russians Declare

In their bid for conquest of the Caucasus, Moscow dispatches said, the Germans are moving large forces of fresh troops into the battle lines, greatly outnumbering the Russian defenders at most points. The Soviet Army paper, Red Star, asserted the Nazis were "many times superior."

London sources put the minimum figure for the German forces in the southern offensive at 340,000, exclusive of armored divisions which the British said brought the total up to probably 623,000 men.

Moscow advices said the Germans were believed to have made

Continued on Page 6, Column 1

Boston League of Women Voters Seeks to Arouse Interest in Playgrounds.

Need of Child Supervision Is Emphasized

This column, appearing on Tuesdays and Saturdays, replaces for the summer the daily coverage of news of women's organizations and activities given by The Christian Science Monitor during the past season.

By the Woman's Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

Do you know all about the playgrounds in your neighborhood? If not, the Boston League of Women Voters enlists your interest in them. It wants you to visit them, to see how many children are using them, how they are conducted, what program of recreation is being provided and how great a need they meet in your section of Boston.

The League is one of several civic organizations which has concerned itself with playgrounds and supported the plan of keeping them open throughout the summer, six days a week, and in the autumn, after school and on Saturdays until cold weather comes.

Persons with the welfare of Boston's children at heart—and they are many—want to be sure the $87,000 passed by the School Committee for the operation of the playgrounds, won't run out before winter. Although the sum was approved only a short time ago, it covers the playground project from last January, through the summer and into the fall.

Children Need Supervision

With many parents going into defense work and leaving the children with less supervision than they would have under normal circumstances, and the war situation causing other conditions credited with an increase in junevile delinquency, the League foresees the serious consequences of anything which would result in curtailment of the playground program.

Therefore its members, as with those of several other organizations, are making a survey of Boston's playgrounds. Under the direction of Mrs. Thomas H. Mahony, chairman of the League's Education Committee, and also a member of the Public Affairs Committee of the Women's City Club, a plan has been outlined by which each of the 149 play areas will be visited by at least two League members twice during the period of the survey. The visitors will have with them reports with blank spaces to be filled in with their observations. These will require that they observe the number of children, teachers and other attendants present; the equipment, trees, sanitary facilities and drinking fountains; conditions of the yard, and the recreation program.

League members have been selected in every ward and not only will they go themselves to see the playgrounds but — and the League considers this of primary importance—they will ask their neighbors to go along.

Education Right at Home

Education, which has been the major objective of the League of Women Voters since it was founded more than 20 years ago by Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, is being carried on in every neighborhood. It is not education of an abstract nature. On the contrary, it is designed to inform the neighbors next door, across the street and around the block, about their own neighborhood playground and what it means to their own children.

If the money holds out, the playgrounds will continue. But, according to Mrs. Mahony, the League and other groups interested, are looking ahead to see what economies might be recommended in case it should appear that the money would run short. Such measures as consolidating two or three playgrounds located near each other—one popular and the others less so— are being considered; also the possibility of having one trained supervisor and volunteer assistants from the neighborhood. Suburban playgrounds, in areas where the children have their own back yards in which to play, could also be closed, if it became necessary, she pointed out, diverting all the funds to those in districts where the street was the only alternative as a recreation place for boys and girls.

Whatever plans are adopted, there will not be a district in Boston where the mothers and fathers, the sisters, and the cousins and the aunts of the children will not be informed about the playground situation when the League completes its survey.

By a Staff Photographer

Discussing Playground Situation

Mrs. Thomas H. Mahony (left), Chairman of the Education Committee of the Boston League of Women Voters, and Mrs. Edgar J. Driscoll, President of the League.

Contest Absence Foretells Quiet Primary in Vermont

The Week in Vermont

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTPELIER, Vt., July 28— Park H. Pollard, veteran of the Democratic Party in Vermont, has been named, as candidate for Governor, to head the ticket which will oppose the Republican Party candidates in the November election. The announcement of the Democratic slate was made July 23 by Charles P. McDeavitt of Pittsford, Democratic State Chairman, who recently succeeded Mr. Pollard as head of the State Committee.

The slate was named without benefit of the usual convention, which was omitted this summer because of gasoline and tire rationing, by the party organization as constituted by the State Committee.

Other candidates are: For Lieutenant Governor, Dr. E. H. Bailey of Graniteville, a legislative veteran; Secretary of State, John G. Picher of Winooski, a garage proprietor; Attorney General, Arthur L. Graves, St. Johnsbury attorney, who has served in both House and Senate of the General Assembly; Auditor of Accounts, Howard Sherman of Rutland, representative of Vermont's Young Democratic Clubs on the Democratic National Committee; State Treasurer, Peter J. Hincks, Middlebury banker, who has sought the post twice before; Vermont Representative in Congress, John B. Candon of Pittsford, banker-farmer, perennial choice of the Democrats for the post.

The absence of any contest in either the Democratic or Republican primary indicates the quietest primary election next September in many years.

The Republican slate, headed by Gov. William H. Wills, up for renomination and election to a second two-year term, is composed of incumbents with the exception of State Treasurer. The post held for 23 years by Thomas H. Cave of Barre, will be sought by Deputy Treasurer Levi Kelley, veteran employee of the department. Thus far, Mr. Kelley has no opposition for the nomination.

War Work in Rail Shops?

The machine shops at St. Albans of the Central Vermont Railway, subsidiary of the Canadian Pacific, may soon be devoting part of their facilities to war work contracts, it was announced this week by H. A. Carson, General Manager of the system.

Mr. Carson explained that a marked reduction in freight revenues since Dec. 7 had necessitated conversion of part of the shops to war work. The reduction of revenue, he said, was due to the fact that the greater volume of freight shipments under war conditions is east and west, and that the Central Vermont, being a north-south line, has suffered curtailment of vital freight volume. War priorities, rationing of various commodities, and shortage of certain materials all contributed to the lessened traffic over the Central Vermont.

Although the St. Albans shops are now repairing tank cars for major petroluem companies, this fails to take up the slack, and subcontracts for war production are now in the making, Manager Carson said.

Such war-production work as will be attempted will not interfere with the normal demands on the machine shops and foundry for the repair of essential rail equipment, Mr. Carson pointed out, adding that the Ordnance Department of the United States Government has been fully acquainted with the facilities at hand and that only a limited number of machines would be adapted to handle Government orders.

Most marked losses in freight revenue has been from a cessation of automobile shipments from the West, which showed a decrease of 1,200 carloads during the first six months of 1942; a decrease of 7,000 tons in general freight, and an average revenue lost of $150,000 because of discontinued grain shipments from Canadian to New England points.

With the Government subcontracts expected, Mr. Carson said, it would be necessary to work in extra shifts to make full use of the machine shops' facilities.

Legion Convention

Charles S. Rising was elected State Commander of the Vermont Department, American Legion, which met in annual convention over the week end at Rutland. Mrs. Irene Dugan, also of White River Junction, was named President of the Legion Auxiliary. Both were elected without contest.

A resolution for compulsory military training in public high schools was adopted, but a resolution advocating the drafting of young men between 18 and 20 years of age was "laid on the table."

Today on Short Waves

Moscow—6:30 p. m.—Program in English. RKE. 9.1 meg., 32.9 m.
London—6:30 p. m.—War Review: Major L. Hastings. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.
London—8:00 p. m.—Democracy Marches: Vernon Bartlett. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GRO, 11.68 meg., 25.6 m.
Moscow—8:30 p. m.—Comments in English. RKE, 6.1 meg., 49.0 m.
London—8:15 p. m.—Books in Wartime: Frank Swinnerton. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GRO, 11.68 meg., 25.6 m.
Melbourne—9:35 p. m.—American Soldiers Calling Home. VLO7, 15.33 meg., 19.7 m.
Sydney—9:35 p. m.—American Soldiers Calling Home, VLQ4, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.
Guatemala—9:40 p. m.—Echoes from Hollywood. TGWA, 6.66 meg., 31 m.
London—10:40 p. m.—Daily service. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GRO, 11.68 meg., 25.6 m.
Guatemala—11:30 p. m.—Orchestra and Soloists. TGWA, 6.66 meg., 31 m.

Owing to conditions beyond control, some of these programs may be subject to change.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy

Published daily except Sundays and holidays at The Christian Science Publishing Society, One, Norway Street, Boston, Mass. Subscription price, payable in advance, postpaid to all countries: One year $12.00; six months, $6.00; three months, $3.00; one month, $1.00. Single copies, 5 cents. (Printed in U. S. A.)

Entered at second class rates at the Post Office at Boston, Mass., U. S. A. Acceptance for mailing at special rate of postage provided for in section 1103, Act of Oct. 3, 1917, authorized on July 13, 1918.

Provincetown Americanism Is Unsullied

To glimpse something of the patriotism of the people of Provincetown, Mass., where a wartime emergency recently brought a community-wide humanitarian response, The Christian Science Monitor sent R. H. Markham, its able interpreter of the American scene. He gives today the second of two articles.

By R. H. Markham
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PROVINCETOWN, Mass., July 28.—Provincetown is a continuous dramatic demonstration of Americanism and the American Way. It is distinguished by its unique connections with the first settlement of Pilgrims in New England, and also by a large number of recent settlers.

Ancient traditions are one of its chief sources of pride, but it also boasts of a "modernism" as new as Hollywood.

Some of its "old dimers" have lived in town through seven generations and trace descent to the Mayflower, while most of its newcomers immigrated from Portugal. Beautiful Colonial spires look down on gay Portuguese fishing boats and on even gayer painters' studios.

Of the old spires, most notable is that of the Universalist Church, built 95 years ago. The story of this edifice and of the organization which erected it is a moving romance of high ideals and brotherly love. More than a century ago, two small sisters from one of the little homes in the settlement went out to the sea shore to gather drift wood for fuel. As they collected one stick after another, they saw a book, dancing up and down in the surf. They managed to fish it out and were so impressed with the novel find, that they took it home.

Books were scarce in that isolated, rather primitive community so all reading matter was welcome. The girls' mother cleaned and dried the book, after which both parents read it and passed it around to the neighbors. It was "The Life of John Murray," founder of a religious movement, that was called "Universalism," because it held that no man would be eternally condemned by God.

Organized Church

A group of Provincetowners were impressed, organized a Church, built a chapel, outgrew it and in 1847 built the present beautiful white Colonial Church, with a spire of the Christopher Wren type, which has been called the most beautiful on Cape Cod.

For a long time the movement prospered here and often the 700 places in the Church were filled, sometimes even to overflowing. Then the Yankee community dwindled in size and the attendance greatly diminished, until the Church became a beautiful relic of past glory. Services are still held and are attended by faithful worshippers but they seem only a semblance of what the Church once was. In that it is typical of the whole Yankee element here.

The story of this Provincetown Church's rise and decline has been told in a remarkably well written booklet, prepared by one of its members. As the author, a representative of a distinguished "old line" family, ends his chronicle, he exclaims, "(What has happened) is sad to contemplate. . . . It makes the heart sick. . . . A splendid civilization swept away—that is the hard, cruel fact."

"What endearing memories will always (abide), left as a precious legacy by our fathers. . . . The old tower! There in its classic beauty may it long remain, to awaken pleasant memories . . . a thing of beauty and a joy forever!"

Such an elegiac mood is not unnatural, and this reporter understands it well, for he descended from Yankee emigrants, who left the East and went West as pioneers, leaving beautiful New England churches to decline. However, such moments of regret should be brief, for change is of the very nature of dynamic America.

Typically American

Nothing could be more typically American than for new settlers to pour into this old Pilgrim town as they have poured into every every other part of our country. Newcomers are basically characteristic of our nation and it is quite American that a majority of the Selectmen who watch over the tablet commemorating the Pilgrims' Compact are of Portuguese origin. Are not a majority of the Americans living about Paul Revere's house and Old North Church in Boston of Italian origin? And do not Americans of half-a-dozen nationality origins live about Independence Hall in Philadelphia?

That nearly 40,000,000 immigrants of 40 nationality origins should stream to America within little more than a century is as characteristic as that our Pilgrim Fathers came; and it is completely American that our fellow citizens of Portuguese descent should be among the first to greet the sun as it approaches America over the Atlantic as it is that Americans of Italian origin should be among the last to bid it adieu as it sinks into the Pacific.

Conservatively estimated, two thirds of Provincetown's population is of Portuguese descent. One naturally finds them in the town hall, in the organization of Civilian Defense, among the school teachers, as proprietors of many homes offering rooms and studios to visitors, as businessmen, as fishermen. Much of the youth, energy, gaiety of the community derives from Portugal.

Newcomers and oldtimers live amicably together and, little by little, merge into a single community. Provincetown is another dramatic demonstration of the fact that large, vigorous families swallow up small, frail families and an observer here actually sees before his eyes how darker complected Provincetowners are absorbing those of lighter skin. In the melting pot it is apparently the Yankees who are getting melted up.

That absorption of many nationalities into the American nation belongs to the essence of Americanism and the destiny of our country assuredly depends on the quality of this amalgam.

Reason for Hope

Provincetown's population gives reason for hope and confidence. The picturesque colorful beauty of the town is well preserved. Harmony prevails. Neighborliness, one observes, is an outstanding characteristic of the community, as are cleanliness and order. Uncomplaining loyalty to the demands of patriotism is found in practically every family. Most Provincetowners of military age are of the dark complected type and they are providing full quotas of excellent sailors and soldiers. Well do these Americans of Portuguese origin hold this ocean outpost for their American fellow citizens, the "Poles" of Chicago, the "Germans" of Milwaukee, the "Swedes" of Minneapolis, the "Czechs" of Cleveland, the "Hungarians" of Detroit and the "Yankees" of Topeka.

Their place in the community, along with all other interesting aspects of Provincetown, has been described in a new book, entitled "Time and the Town," which has received very favorable reviews in many leading literary periodicals. It was written by Mrs. Mary Heaton Vorse, who was kind enough to tell this reporter something of her sojourn here, which has been almost continuous since 1908.

Mrs. Vorse is representative of a group of distinguished artists, actors and writers, who have made Provincetown famous throughout America and are said to have given it more names in current issues of "Who's Who" than fall to any other community of its size. Painters with their easels, exhibitions and studios form one of the town's most striking aspects, while a number of sheds, stores and barns have become noted as "little theaters." This "intelligentsia" cannot be called a colony because its members are scattered throughout the town and some have become an organic part of it.

Among these who have almost become native is Mrs. Vorse. She found it no small task to raise three fatherless children, but they survived all difficulties and are now all engaged in literary work, quite in keeping with the traditions of their circle. Mrs. Vorse has made a point of being friendly with neighbors of all nationality origins and finds much satisfaction in the fact that although a regular participant in the activities of the local Episcopal Church she is very friendly with Portuguese reared in another religious tradition.

Helping People

One of her chief interests, as all who have read her books recall, has been helping "laboring people," at a time when they had few rights, and defending other underprivileged. On more than one occasion she even went abroad to aid nations in need, as well as for foreign correspondence.

Among the literary people that have made Provincetown famous are Sinclair Lewis, whose sojourn here was rather brief, Eugene O'Neill, who was launched by the Provincetown Players, and Susan Glaspell, a Pulitzer Prize Winner. Edna St. Vincent Millay also found inspiration here. John Dos Passos lives here permanently.

A little theater, founded here largely by George Cram Cook, and known as the Provincetown Players, won world fame and exerted a decided influence on the development of the American drama. One of the members of the group has written, "its contribution . . . is beyond all reckoning." He also says, "Provincetown is the Mecca of all America's creative artists."

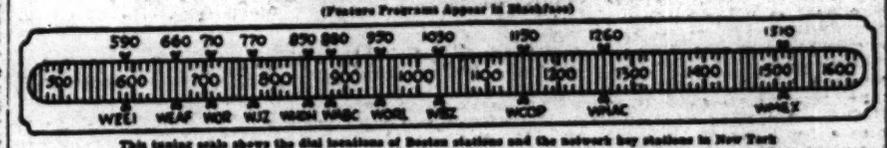
One wonders how well a group of artists and writers, living in a town far out in the sea away from the sweat and turmoil of normal life, can integrate itself into the nation's experiences. Any one who has observed events in Europe knows how disastrous it is for an "intelligentsia" to create an artificial life of its own, away from the people. An outstanding French writer, even before this war, called that "The Treason of the Intellectuals."

On the other hand, thinkers must have an occasional opportunity to escape the everlasting roar of wheels and the raucous cries of circus barkers. Perhaps Provincetown is helping solve that problem and showing "intellectuals" how to remain with the nation while withdrawing at times from the city streets.

In any case, one finds unreserved pleasure in looking at the best work of Provincetown painters and finds stimulus in sojourning even though silent and unknown, among the unusually gifted writers of this picturesque, historic, colorful settlement. Provincetown, in spite of the war, continues to be very hospitable and very pleasant.

Radio Timetable

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)



This tuning scale shows the dial locations of Boston stations and the network key stations in New York

WEEI-590kc-CBS	WHDH-850kc-BLU	WBZ-1030kc-NBC	WNAC-1260kc-MBS	WNBX-1310kc-150w
2:00 "David Harum"; sk.	"Prescott Presents"	"Mary Marlin"; sketch..	Boston Braves-Pittsburgh	Afternoon Rhapsody ....
2:15 News; comment	"Prescott Presents"	"Ma Perkins"; sketch ..	Pirates baseball game.	Afternoon Rhapsody ....
2:30 News: Hollywood	News; "Men of the Sea"	"Pepper Young's Family"	Boston Braves-Pittsburgh	Afternoon Rhapsody ....
2:45 Treasury Parade	"The Barries"; songs ..	"Right to Happiness"; sk.	Pirates baseball game	"Wartime Buying"; Music
4:00 Book talk	Newscast	"Backstage Wife"; sk..	Boston Braves-Pittsburgh	Dance Matinee .....
4:15 Organ recital	Air Express Music	"Stella Dallas"; sketch.	Pirates baseball game	Dance Matinee .....
4:30 Living Art; talk	Club Matinee; variety..	"Lorenzo Jones"; sketch.	Boston Braves-Pittsburgh	Dance Matinee .....
4:45 News report	Club Matinee; News	"Young Widder Brown"	Pirates baseball game	Dance Matinee .....
5:00 Five O'Clock Follies	Inter-American News ...	"When a Girl Marries"	Sports Matinee	Dance Matinee .....
5:15 Jane Arden; songs.	News; "Men of the Sea"	"Portia Faces Life"	Sports Matinee	Dance Matinee .....
5:30 Five O'Clock Follies	"Flying Patrol"; sketch	Jack Dalton, songs	Sports Matinee	Sports; Music .....
5:45 Ben Bernie; music ..	"Wasteland Wanderer" ..	Salon Serenade	Sports Matinee	News reports; Defense ..
6:00 News comments	News; Sports Reporter..	News; Sports Reporter..	News Service	Sport reports .....
6:15 Dorothy Kilgallen ..	News; War Comments ...	Henry Parkham, Jr.....	Sports Roundup	Boston Police Time ...
6:30 Frazier Hunt	Variety Show	Sports; Music	Press Roundup	Pete Hayman's Orchestra
6:45 "The World Today"	Soldiers' & Sailors' Quiz	Lowell Thomas	Sports report; Music	Sports of the Day .....
7:00 "Amos 'n' Andy"	"Easy Aces"; sketch....	Fred Waring's Orchestra	Paine Lewis, Jr., News.	March to Victory .....
7:15 O. Miller's Orch. ..	News of the World	News of the World	Date With a Diva	Richard Gallagher, news.
7:30 Americana; Melody ..	"Mr. Keen"; drama	Attack's Chorus	"Confidentially Yours" .	Musical Program .....
7:45 Hour; songs; violin ..	Dramatic sketch	News commentator	Bob Crosby's Orchestra.	"Is That So?"; News ....
8:00 "Are You a Missing Heir?"; drama	Earl Godwin, News	Ray Block's Orchestra; chorus; drama	Marion Gould's Orch.... Marion Gould's Orch.... "Red Ryder"; drama.... Agent"; drama	"Let's Be Neighbors" .... "Electric Chef" .... Civilian Defense; Music Broadcast in Music ....
8:15 Hobby Lobby; guests	"Lum 'n' Abner"	Horace Heidt's Orchestra		
8:30 Hobby Lobby; News ..	"Sing for Dough"; variety; organ	Horace Heidt's Orchestra		
8:45				
9:00 Tommy Riggs and	Famous Jury Trials	Frank Crumit and Julia	Gabriel Heatter, news....	Variety Hour .....
9:15 Betty Lou	Famous Jury Trials	Sanderson's Club	Thanks to Heroes	Variety Hour .....
9:30 "Cheers From the Camps"; variety	This Nation at War	Meredith Wilson and John Nesbitt; music	Mystery Drama	Variety Hour .....
9:45	Nation at War; Jingles ..		Mystery Drama	Variety Hour .....
10:00 show of soldier	Morgan Beatty, talk	"A Date With Judy";	John B. Hughes, news....	News reports .....
10:15 talent from camps	Cab Calloway's Quintet	comedy serial	Dance Orchestra	Pete Herman's Orchestra
10:30 Rep. Eman. Celler.	Cab Calloway's Quintet	Tommy Dorsey's Orch....	Ray Kinney's Orchestra.	"Ten Per Cent Club"...
10:45 News; Sports	News Here and Abroad ..	Tommy Dorsey's Orch....	Ray Kinney's Orchestra.	"Tea For Two Club"...
11:00 News; Quincy Howe	Johnny Magee's Orch....	News; Sports Reporter	News Service	Artie Shaw's Orchestra.
11:15 Ridout; music	News Service	Music You Want	Music You Want	Harry James's Orchestra
11:30 Master Works of	Fisherman's Program	Music You Want	Music You Want	Day's End; music .....
11:45 Music; orchestra ..	Red Manning's Orch.	News Service	Dan Baxter's Orchestra	Day's End; News .....

Wednesday's Programs

WEEI-590kc-CBS	WHDH-850kc-BLU	WBZ-1030kc-NBC	WNAC-1260kc-MBS	WNBX-1310kc-150w
7:00 Top o' the Morning	Air Express Music.....	News; Talk; Music.....	Organ Melodies	.....
7:15 Commuters' Special	Newscast	Musical Clock; News....	News Service	.....
7:30 Music; News; Music	Religious program	Musical Clock	Garden talk; Music	.....
7:45 News; War Summary	Religious program; News	News	"Good Morning"; talk....	.....
8:00 News of the World..	Adrian O'Brien; "Music	Chet Gaylord, songs....	News Service	News report .....
8:15 Caroline Cabot	and Time"	Military Band	"George & Dinty"; songs	"Exchange" .....
8:30 Carl Moore's Show.	Music of Many Lands....	Morning Toast; Fred and	Ruth Moss, interviews..	"Post Exchange" .....
8:45 Carl Moore; News ..	News; Music	Posey; humor; music	Ruth Moss, interviews..	Cello soloist .....
9:00 Priscilla Fortescue.	Fishermen's Program	News; Hum and Strum..	News and Rhythm	Scandinavian Melodies
9:15 "Jane Eyre"	"The Breakfast Club"..	Funny Money Man	"All Hail to You"	Scandinavian Melodies
9:30 "Good Morning"	"The Breakfast Club"..	News; Melodeers	Organ Recital; Vocalists	"Your Morning Pickup"
9:45 Hymn recital	"The Breakfast Club"..	Shopping news	Musical Roundup	"Your Morning Pickup"
10:00 "Valiant Lady"	Air Express Music.....	"Bess Johnson"; sketch	BBC News; recorded..	"Wartime Buying" ....
10:15 American Stories ..	Helen Rieti, News.....	"Bachelor's Children" .	"Sing and Smile"; songs	"Handy Andy" .....
10:30 "Brush Creek Way"	Betty Pierce; talk	"Portia Faces Life"; sk.	Choir Loft; organ.....	"Going Shopping" ....
10:45 WEEI Food Fair	Morning Serenade	"Ma Perkins"; sketch..	Treasury Star Parade ..	"Going Shopping" ....
11:00 Clara-Lu-'n'-Em	"Second Husband"; sk..	"Road of Life"; sketch.	New England Cupboard.	"Roland's Tuxedoville"
11:15 News; Music	"Honeymoon Hill"; sk..	"Vic and Sade"; sketch.	Australian News	Organ soloist .....
11:30 "Bright Horizon" ..	"John's Other Wife"; sk.	"Against the Storm"...	"Yankee House Party"...	"The Salvage"; Songs..
11:45 "Aunt Jenny"	"Just Plain Bill"; sketch	"David Harum"; sketch	"Yankee House Party"...	News report .....
12:00 Kate Smith, talk..	Newscast	News; Hum and Strum..	Beaks Carter, News....	Hamilton Tower, the Hour
12:15 "Big Sister"; sketch	Quiz Show	Judy and Jane	Orchestra; music	of Orchid; Ranch Maids.
12:30 "Helen Trent"	National Farm and Home	News Service	Defense Talk; Music ..	Italian Melodies .....
12:45 "Our Gal Sunday" ..	Hour; talks; music	Terrace Room Ensemble	Musical Recording; Orchid	Italian Melodies .....
1:00 "Life Beautiful"	Washington Commentary	Mildred Carlson, Talk..	News Service	"Council for Democracy"
1:15 Serial drama	Rev. MacIlwain; hymns..	"Treasury Star Parade"	Marjorie Mills Hour....	"Musical Mailbox" ....
1:30 "We and Radio"	Hymmer Serenade	Sketches in Melody....	Marjorie Mills Hour....	Religious program ....
1:45 "The Goldbergs"; sk.	Hummer Serenade	News Service	Cedric Foster, News....	Religious program ....
2:00 Serial drama	Joseph F. Timility, talk	"Light of the World" ..	Braves - Pittsburgh first	Victory program .....
2:15 Serial drama	Ted Malone; Book Ends	"Lonely Women"; sketch	game	"Coast Guard Parade"..
2:30 "We Love and Learn"	Air Express Music.....	Guiding Light	Braves - Pittsburgh first	Joan Kiley, organ.....
2:45 "Pepper Young"; sk.	Fishermen's Program	Hymn recital	game	News report .....
3:00 "David Harum"; sk..	Prescott Presents	"Mary Marlin"; sketch.	Braves - Pittsburgh first	Afternoon Rhapsody ....
3:15 H. Marbis, News....	Prescott Presents	"Ma Perkins"; sketch..	game	Afternoon Rhapsody ....
3:30 News; Hollywood	News; "Men of Sea".....	Pepper Young's Family.	Baseball interviews	Afternoon Rhapsody ....
3:45 "United We Stand"..	15 Min. from Broadway..	"Right to Happiness"...	Braves-Pittsburgh, 2nd	Afternoon Rhapsody ....
4:00 David Cheskin's Or.	News Service	"Backstage Wife"; sk..	game	Dance Matinee; popular
4:15 Victory at Home....	Air Express Music.....	"Stella Dallas"; serial.	Braves-Pittsburgh, 2nd	recordings .....
4:30 Children Are People	Club Matinee; variety..	"Lorenzo Jones"; drama	game	Dance Matinee; popular
4:45 Press News	Club Matinee; News	"Young Widder Brown"	Braves-Pittsburgh, 2nd	recordings .....
5:00 Five O'Clock Follies	Rather; popular songs...	"When a Girl Marries"	game	Dance Matinee; popular
5:15 Jane Arden; songs ..	"Sea-Hound"; drama....	"Portia Faces Life"...	Braves-Pittsburgh, 2nd	recordings .....
5:30 Five O'Clock Follies	"Flying Patrol"; drama.	Jack Dalton, songs....	California Caravan	Sports; Music .....
5:45 Ben Bernie; Music..	Wanderer of Wasteland.	Salon Serenade	Sports Matinee	News Service; Talk ....
6:00 Comment; News	War News; Sports.....	News; Sports Reporter..	News Service	Sport reports .....
6:15 Lowell Thomas	Newscast; War News....	Bert Lewis, songs.....	Sports Roundup	Music; Waltz Time ....
6:30 Frank Parker, songs	Variety Show	Sports Digest; Music....	Press Roundup	Pete Hayman's Orchestra
6:45 "The World Today"	Soldiers' & Sailor's Quiz	Lowell Thomas	Sports; Music	News reports .....
7:00 "Amos 'n' Andy"	"Easy Aces"; comedy sk.	Fred Waring's Orchestra	Paine Lewis, Jr., News.	March to Victory .....
7:15 Glenn Miller's Orch.	"Mr. Keen"; sketch....	News of the World	Date With a Diva	Richard Gallagher, news.
7:30 Salvage Clinic	"The Lone Ranger";	Attack's Chorus; music	"Red Ryder"; drama....	Jim's Texas Ramblers...
7:45 Walter Pidgeon	drama	Frontline Headlines	"Red Ryder"; drama....	U. S. Army Program ....
8:00 Nelson Eddy; or-	Earl Godwin, News	"Adventures of the Thin	"Sizing Up the News"...	Operetta selections ....
8:15 chestra; chorus	Lum 'n' Abner	Man"; dramatic sketch	Don Baxter's Orchestra	Fish Music .....
8:30 Drama, with Joan	Manhattan at Mid-	"Dough-Re-Mi"; musical	Canadian Grenadier	Emma Shop; About
8:45 Hershold; News	night; dramatic sketch	quiz; Paul Lavalle's Or.	Guards Band	Today .....
9:00 Shirley Temple in	Chamber Music Society	"These We Love";	Gabriel Heatter, News....	Paper From the Classical
9:15 "Junior Miss"	of Lower Basin Street.	dramatic serial	News Service	Album .....
9:30 "Share Your Birth-	Goldman Band Concert.	"Mr. District Attorney";	"This is Revlon"; Army	Classical Album .....
9:45 day"; service men	Goldman Concert; Songs	dramatic sketch; Orch.	entertainment	Classical Album .....
10:00 Memories in Music;	Morgan Beatty, News....	Kay Kyser's College of	John B. Hughes, News....	News reports .....
10:15 Vaughn Marriott	The Time	Musical Knowledge	Mickey Alpert's Orch....	Pete Herman's Orch....
10:30 War Carnival; Gala	The Garry Moore Show.	Kay Kyser's College of	"Chateau Hoban"; com-	Larry Clinton's Orch..
10:45 News; Sports	"News Here & Abroad" ..	Musical Knowledge	edy; orchestra	Bob Crosby's Orchestra.
11:00 News; War, Shirer..	Johnny Magee's Orch....	News; Sports Reporter..	News Service	Guy Lombardo's Orch....
11:15 Ridout; Music	News Service	Music You Want	Del Castino's Orchestra	Cab Calloway's Orch....
11:30 Master Works of	Fisherman's Program	Music You Want	Dance music	Day's End; music .....
11:45 Music; orchestra ..	B. Franklin's Orchestra	News Service	Dance music	Day's End; News .....

Entertainment Timetable

Theaters

Colonial—"My Sister Eileen," comedy by Joseph Fields and Jerome Chodorov, featuring Betty Furness, Leo Chalmers, Georgette Leslie, Kitty Calder. 2:30, Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays at 2:30.

Majestic—"The Vinegar Tree," comedy by Margaret Sharp, featuring Luella Gear and Donald Brian. Tonight, 8:30. Matinee today, 2:30.

Jay Street Playhouse—"The Vinegar Tree," presented by New England Repertory Company, 26 Jay Street. 8:30 p. m.

Summer Theaters

Brattle Hall, Cambridge—"Suspect," by Reginald Denham and Edward Percy, starring Flora Robson. Tonight at 8:30.

Esplanade Concerts

Hatch Memorial Shell, Embankment Road, 8 p. m.

Arthur Fiedler, Conductor

Wedding Procession from "The Golden Cockerel," ..... Rimsky-Korsakov
Second Movement, Andante Cantabile, from Symphony No. 5 in E Minor ..... Tchaikovsky
Gypsy Dance from "Carmen" ..... Bizet
Salute to Our Fighting Forces ..... Arr. by Bodge
Halls of Montezuma (Marine Hymn)
Keep 'Em Flying—Anders Ahlin—(Artillery March)—God Bless America
Ballet Music from "Faust" ..... Gounod
Mechanized Forces ..... Lambo
(March Fantasy on "You're in the Army Now")
Londonderry Air ..... Arr. by Grainger
Stars and Stripes Forever ..... Sousa

Films in Boston

Boston—"Reunion in Rhyme," Adams, Wallbrook, 1:30, 4, 6:30, 8:15, "Gold Rush," Charlie Chaplin, 2:50, 6:45, 9:55.

Fenway — "This Gun for Hire," Veronica Lake, 1:30, 4, 6:30, 9:00, "Maker," Deanna Reed, 11:30 a. m., 2:30, 5:30, 8:30.

Fine Arts—"Isle of Paradise," 1, 3:30, 5:50, 8:10, "Lady, Let's Dance," Belita, 2:40, 7:20, 10:00, "Who Makes Too Whistle," 12:10, 4:30, 8:50.

Keith-Memorial—"Eagle Squadron," Diana Barrymore, Robert Stack, Jon Hall, 11:10 a. m., 2:35, 6:00, 9:30, "You're Telling Me," Hugh Herbert, Andy Devine, Peggy Ann Garner, 12:50, 4:15, 7:50, 11:10 p. m., 1:05, 5:30, 8:55.

Kenmore—"Lady Has Plans," Paulette Goddard, 1:30, 4:50, 8:10, "Courtship of Andy Hardy," Mickey Rooney, 3:30, 7:50, 11:15.

Metropolitan—"This Is Latter Darling," Ronald Reagan, 1:30, 12:35, 3:30, 6:30, 9:30, "Barry and Glory," Jimmy Lydon, 11:10, 2:10, 5:10, 8:30.

Modern—"Take Girl," Jean Sherman, 10:10, 1:30, 4:50, 8:10, "Who Stopped the Rain," Richard Arlen, 2, 11:05 a. m., 3:45, 7:25, 11:30.

Orpheum—"Tarzan's New York Adventure," Johnny Weissmuller, 10:30 a. m., 1:05, 3:35, 6:05, 8:35, 11:05, "Kid Glove Killer," Van Heflin, 8:40 a. m., 12:20, 3:55, 6:15, 9:50.

Paramount—"This Gun for Hire," Veronica Lake, 1:30 a. m., 12:35, 3:45, 6:50, 10, "Maker," Deana Reed, 11 a. m., 2:05, 5:15, 8:25.

RKO-Boston—"Broadway," George Raft, 1:40 a. m., 12:45, 3:50, 6:55, 10, "Your Warrior Awaits," Bert Lahr, 11:30 a. m., 2:35, 5:40, 8:45.

Scollay—"Take Girl," Ann Sheridan, 10 a. m., 12:30, 3:45, 6:55, 10, "Wife Takes a Flyer," Michael Ames, 11:40 a. m., 1:35, 5:30, 9:15.

South Station Theatre—Travel Movie Peninsula, Pete Smith, Women in Wartime, Superman, Our Gang, Ed Kennedy. Latest news.

State—"Tarzan's New York Adventure," Johnny Weissmuller, 11:30 a. m., 2:10, 4:50, 7:30, 10:10 p. m., "Kid Glove Killer," Van Heflin, 12:50, 3:40, 6:20, 9:00.

Tremont—"Our Russian Front," "Popular Science," "Charlie Chaplin Comedy," Cartoons, "Stranger Than Fiction." 20 minutes of latest news. Continuous 10 a. m. to midnight.

Uptown—"Billy Aiken," Eleanor Powell, 1, 3:30, 6:40, 9:50, "Private Buckaroo," Andrews Sisters, 2:35, 5:35, 8:35.

Washington Street Olympia—"Rings on Her Fingers," Henry Fonda, 10:30 a. m., 1:35, 4, 6:30, 9:35, "Mexican Spitfire Sees a Ghost," Lupe Velez, 9:10 a. m., 11:50, 2:45, 5:35, 8:25.

Films in Suburbs

ALLSTON — Capitol: "Tortilla Flat," Rudy Lamarr, "Taken Takes Over," George Sanders, 1:45, 5, Allston: "Mad Agent," Conrad Veidt, "Melody Lane," Ruby Bandy, 1:45, 5.

ARLINGTON—Capitol: "Ship Ahoy," Eleanor Powell, "Dumbo," 1:45, 5.
Regent: "Reunion in Rhyme," Robert Cummings, "Almost Married,"

Members of Rationing Boards Must Get Out of Politics or Resign Jobs

Parkman Acts To Avert Hint Of Partiality

All Massachusetts State and local rationing officials and employees, paid or volunteer, are under strict ban against political activity of any kind.

Eager to prevent even "suspicion" of political activity within the rationing organization, Henry Parkman, Jr., State Director of the Office of Price Administration, issued orders that board members and employees must avoid political activity or tender their resignations.

Although hastening to state that no charges of political activity have arisen, Mr. Parkman warned that those who are engaged in such activity and who fail either to resign from their rationing positions, or to drop politics, will be dismissed immediately.

The Parkman order applies mainly to unpaid Board members and volunteer workers, inasmuch as the Hatch Act bars the paid workers, who are Federal employees, from political activity.

Bay State First to Act

By Mr. Parkman's act, Massachusetts became the first New England State to put into effect the announced policy of Leon Henderson, Federal Price Administrator, that all rationing workers should divorce themselves from politics completely.

The Parkman order applies to 1,200 board members on the 357 local rationing boards and to the 778 paid personnel in the State and local offices.

Joseph B. Ely, Chairman of the State Rationing Board, was the first official to act under the Parkman order. Mr. Ely, a candidate for United States Senator, resigned from the rationing organization. However, he had been planning to resign for sometime anyway, feeling that the state board's advisory duties were at an end.

Few resignations are expected immediately, inasmuch as local officers, such as town treasurers, clerks and the like who are members of local boards, need not resign until they come up for re-election early next year. Then they must determine whether they will stand for re-election or stay on the Board. However, in the interim they are barred from any political activity, including contributions, in the state campaign.

Little Effect on Campaign

Few candidates for State office are in the rationing organization. Therefore, few resignations are anticipated as the state campaign gets under way.

Courtenay Crocker Files Papers

President of the Massachusetts Branch of the League of Nations Association, is shown taking the initial step in his campaign for the Republican nomination for United States Senator. At right is William N. Hardy, Deputy Secretary of State.

Casey and Ely Are Lined Up In Lively Race

Continued from Page 1

who was considered a power in the Ely gubernatorial administration, filed his nomination papers yesterday.

Others in the race include John F. Fitzgerald, former Mayor of Boston; Joseph Lee, former member of the Boston School Committee; Howard H. Murphy, former State Commissioner of Agriculture, and others.

Mr. Lee filed his Senatorial nomination papers today, as did Leo D. Walsh of Boston, who is seeking the Democratic nomination for State Auditor.

Today Robert T. Bushnell, Attorney General, filed papers for renomination in the Republican primary. At one time it was understood that Mr. Bushnell was interested in the Senatorial nomination, but after lengthy consideration he decided to seek another term as Attorney General.

Several candidates for representative in Congress filed their nomination papers today, the deadline for such filing being 5 p. m. today.

Former State Representative Roland D. Sawyer, Democrat of Ware, filed papers for the Democratic nomination in the Third Congressional District.

John S. Sullivan, former Mayor of Worcester, filed for the Congressional nomination in the Fourth District, while Walter A. Chesiak of Maynard entered the Third District fight, and John Patrick Doherty of Boston filed papers for the Democratic nomination in the Eleventh District.

Edgard A. French, Marshfield attorney, filed his nomination papers for the Republican State Treasurer nomination. For the Democratic nomination for State Treasurer Thomas E. Barry, former State representative, filed his nomination papers.

Representative Casey filed his Senatorial nomination papers yesterday and issued a statement saying that, despite previous reports, he was not a candidate for re-election to the House.

Meanwhile, Courtenay Crocker, President of the Massachusetts branch of the League of Nations Association, opened his campaign for the G. O. P. nomination for United States Senator, opposing Senator Lodge as an isolationist now "just as he was before Pearl Harbor."

The Crocker statement was made as he filed his papers shortly after Judge John V. Spalding of the Suffolk Superior Court ruled that Mr. Crocker's name should go on the ballot.

Secretary of State Cook had contended that Mr. Crocker's required enrollment as a Republican was not effective until several days after today's deadline for filing enrollment certificates. Mr. Crocker enrolled a few days ago upon learning his name was dropped from the G. O. P. list in 1939, after he had been a Republican for 40 years, and a former Chairman of the Republican State Committee.

Thus Senator Lodge faces a real battle over his isolationist position before Pearl Harbor. While most politicians believe Senator Lodge will be renominated, Mr. Crocker may make things uncomfortable for the Junior Senator before the primary campaign is over.

Meanwhile, several Representative-in-Congress candidates filed their nomination papers today. They included:

Raymond L. Bisell, former President of the Foreign Policy Association, First District, Republican.

Representative George L. Bates, Sixth District, Republican, seeking re-nomination.

William A. Hastings, former Mayor of Malden, Eighth District, Republican.

Vincent Miniata of Boston, Eleventh District, Republican.

Alfred Woodcomb of Fitchburg, Third District, Republican.

Mrs. Helen Moran Arata of Newton, Tenth District, Democratic.

George P. Darling of New Bedford, Ninth District, Democratic.

Senator P. Eugene Casey (D) of Milford, Third District, Democratic.

Representative Thomas H. Bliss of Cambridge, Ninth District, incumbent, seeking the Eleventh District Democratic nomination.

Thomas P. Flaherty of Boston, Eleventh District, Democratic.

Andrew Clancy of Brockton, Thirteenth District, Democratic.

Alfred Gross of Boston, Thirteenth District, Democratic.

Frank H. Howland of Boston, Tenth District, Democratic.

James P. McDonald, Third District, Democratic, former Secretary to Representative Casey.

Phillip J. Philbin of Clinton, former Secretary to Senator David I. Walsh, Third District, Democratic.

Wallace Sinsers of Boston, State Treasurer, Republican.

By a Staff Photographer

Citizens-to-Be Greeted by Lieutenant Governor

Non-citizens of Boston, who are studying for citizenship during the summer months, shown on the steps of the State House, Boston, this morning as they were greeted by Lieut. Gov. Horace T. Cahill (center). These future voters have been taking field trips to historic points in and around Boston under direction of the National Citizenship Education Program, sponsored by the Work Projects Administration, the Massachusetts Department of Education, and the United States Immigration Service.

Meat Shortage Threatens Jobs of 10,000 Boston Men

More than 10,000 more meat cutters will be thrown out of work unless Boston's beef shortage is relieved within two weeks, according to the prediction today of Sidney H. Rabinowitz, President of the Colonial Provision Company, who explained that by that time the limited beef supplies of the sausage makers will have run out and sausage companies will be forced to shut down.

Some 1,500 cutters are already idle as a result of the cessation of beef shipments, but Mr. Rabinowitz was hopeful that the day might bring hopeful word from Washington, where Harold Widetzky, counsel for the Wholesale Meat Dealers Association here, is in conference with officials of the Office of Price Administration and the Department of Agriculture.

Also in Washington to represent the interests of labor was Jesse Prosten, organizer and Boston agent of the local meat men's union of the Congress of Industrial Organizations.

Sausage Meat Dwindles

"Meanwhile," said Mr. Rabinowitz, "we haven't even enough sausage meat on hand to fill Army and Navy orders."

Mr. Rabinowitz believes that two adjustments will be necessary to straighten out the tangle. First, the establishment of a ceiling for the farmer on his livestock to fit in with that already set on wholesale and retail beef.

Second, re-establishment of New England's ceiling beef price on the basis of prices during the last two weeks in April instead of the last two weeks in March, when because of the Lenten season prices were below normal.

Assurance comes from retail meat merchants, however, that Boston families need not go meat hungry, with plentiful supplies of lamb, poultry and fish available in the market. One of the local chain stores reported today that they still had limited supplies of various cuts of beef from hamburg to tenderloin, but said that they would not know the week-end prospects until after the Thursday shipments come in.

Wholesale prices of lamb and poultry are up today, but this same chain store said that they did not contemplate raising their retail prices to the consumer. In fact, there does not seem to be any evidence as yet that the situation has greatly affected the home table.

This may be explained by the fact that this is the season when lamb is plentiful and a more popular meat product than beef, which comprises only about 40 per cent of the meat sales.

Shortage Not So Short

Figures on beef receipts in Boston, released by federal officials today, indicated that despite the cry of beef "shortage," receipts for this month were only 10 per cent below those of June, and only a fraction less than 10 per cent of those for May.

Beef received last week, it was disclosed, amounted to about 45 per cent less than that received the previous week. Sides of beef which came in for the month of May were counted at 16,300; for June 17,800 and July 16,100. All of which left Boston's mysterious beef "shortage" more mysterious than ever.

Relief for state institutions appeared probable, as Maj. George J. Cronin, State Purchasing Agent, announced that he had been notified by the O. P. A. that Massachusetts may purchase beef and veal at ceiling prices fixed for civilian use.

Major Cronin had asked for this authorization because the ceiling price previously fixed for the State was below the packer's price, and therefore the State was unable to get any bids on their beef needs.

The State purchases 223,000 pounds of beef a month to feed some 47,000 inmates and help in state institutions.

Need Is Seen to Fit Youth to Changed Era

Close co-operation between liberal arts colleges and secondary schools, in the effort to fit boys and girls of high school age for the American society of today, was urged by Prof. Wilford M. Aikin of Ohio State University today, at a conference of the Progressive Education Association at Harvard University.

Director of an eight-year study of 30 secondary and high schools which have adopted the Progressive Education System, Professor Aikin, basing his remarks on the results of the study, suggested that 20 to 30 schools within 100 miles of Boston or Cambridge, schools ready to undertake "serious, fundamental, curriculum revision," organize as a group with leadership from Harvard or Boston University, or whatever other such leadership might be provided.

Seen Scholarship Revival

It was not sufficient, he said, for the college simply to tell the secondary school to go ahead. Its attitude should be: "We will study the problems with you and try to help you."

For a long time, he added, American education had been content with the husks, and the 30 Progressive schools studied had shown a renewal of the enthusiasm of the scholar.

Contrary to popular misapprehension attributing less concern with scholarship than formerly, to the Progressive schools, he reported that "as the schools have understood their students better" academic development had been even greater than experienced under the old system; that hundreds of Progressive students had entered college ready for second-year work in mathematics and foreign languages; that some of them had been ready in the fields of natural science to do advanced work at once.

Checking Student Progress

He pointed out that of 14,500,000 boys and girls of high school age in the country only 10,000,000 actually entered high school, and that 5,000,000 of those would not be able to graduate. He stressed the duty to prepare them for adult life, and stated that many problems now exist which did not exist at the beginning of the century.

Discussing the experiment in the 30 schools studied, he said an effort had been made to find evidence of student progress in ways less tangible than those which the customary marks would indicate. While parents, judging by reports limited to evidence of accretion of knowledge or development of skill, naturally assumed that other things were not important, no school would say that. Success in a liberal arts college, he declared, did not depend, as many thought, on the study of certain subjects for a certain period of time in the secondary school.

The conferences in this two-day session, which began yesterday at Boston University, are sponsored by the Progressive Education Association, the New England Association of College Teachers of Education; the New England Council for the Social Studies; the New England Association of Teachers of English, Harvard University Graduate School of Education and Boston University School of Education.

Professor Aikin spoke on the same subject later, at Boston University, with Dr. Daniel L. Marsh, president of the University, as chairman.

Two More Waacs to Take Officer Course

Two more Massachusetts candidates for the Women's Army Auxiliary Corps were notified today of their selection for officer training at Fort Des Moines, Iowa, and were sworn in by Lieut. Carleton K. Marshall at the Commonwealth Avenue Army Recruiting Station.

These women will leave for Fort Des Moines about Aug. 15 and will start their training on Aug. 17, Lieutenant Marshall announced.

Their names are:

Mrs. Else Christine Moran, of 22 Lewis Street, Newton, a secretary.

Miss Isabelle Forster, of 200 Bay State Road, Boston, an insurance clerk.

Gas Masks Used By Firemen At Film Plant Blaze

Fire, believed to have been of incendiary origin, resulted in damage estimated at $50,000 today to a two-story brick film building at 48-50 Melrose Street in the heart of the film district.

The film building, which was occupied by the Wholesome Film Service, Inc., and owned by Harvard College, was virtually gutted by the fimes. The building fronts on Melrose Street, backing onto Edgerly Place.

Richard Sullivan of Ash Street, Reading, who was riding the running board of a film delivery truck, told police that he saw a man throw a lighted piece of paper through the mail box to the entrance door to the film building.

Philadelphia Pastor on Trial On Spy Charges

HARTFORD, Conn., July 28 (AP)—The trial of the Rev. Kurt E. B. Molzahn, naturalized Philadelphia clergyman, on a charge that he permitted his parsonage to be used as the forwarding address of a Nazi espionage ring, opened at a rapid pace in Federal Court today as eight jurors were chosen in the first three hours.

Before Connecticut's first spy trial of modern times was recessed for lunch, six men and two women were selected to make up part of the panel that will hear charges against the pastor of the Zion Lutheran Church before Judge J. Joseph Smith.

The Rev. Mr. Molzahn, who, alone of five accused members of a ring allegedly formed to forward American military information to Germany and Japan, has elected to stand trial, wore a black business suit, white shirt and black necktie in place of the usual clerical collar.

Connecticut Highway Chief Is Reinstated by Governor

HARTFORD, Conn., July 28 (AP)—Gov. Robert A. Hurley reinstated Highway Commissioner William J. Cox today, exonerating him of charges of "misconduct, material neglect of duty and incompetence" preferred by Attorney General Francis A. Pallotti.

In restoring the former Yale professor to the $10,000-a-year office from which he was suspended last February, the Democratic Chief Executive said he was convinced of Mr. Cox's personal honesty and asserted that "errors and inadequacies of judgment" in the management of the department "while warranting public attention and correction" were not such as to form a basis for the commissioner's removal.

The Governor's decision, effective immediately with its filing with the Secretary of State, was based on a 43-page finding of facts reported by George E. Hinman, retired State Supreme Court Justice, whom he appointed to hear evidence presented by the Attorney General, a Republican, and Mr. Cox's defense at a hearing lasting over 20 days last spring.

Referee Hinman, whose appointment, was dictated, Governor Hurley said, by the Governor's desire to have the hearing conducted "in an atmosphere of complete impartiality," voiced no opinion as to whether Mr. Cox should be retained or dismissed.

Mainly, he summed up the evidence that had been presented on the charges aired at the hearing, among them that a contractor had been given information not available to his competitors in bidding on the Connecticut riverfront boulevard, that Mr. Cox had improperly approved a contractor's claim for equipment made idle by construction changes on a bridge project, and that contractors had been permitted to depart from specifications to the detriment of the State.

In discussing many of the incidents which formed the basis of Mr. Pallotti's charges, Referee Hinman noted repeatedly that the evidence showed that subordinates had acted without Commissioner Cox's knowledge.

Cruiser Baltimore Launched at Quincy

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

QUINCY, Mass., July 28—Uncle Sam rolled his sleeves up another notch today as he proudly watched the great new heavy cruiser Baltimore slide gracefully off the ways at the Fore River Shipyards here.

To this reporter the launching of a great ship will always be a dramatic thing. Today while dignitaries assembled on the high bunting-decked platform, however, he had a new look at a launching, a glimpse behind the scenes, so to speak, where he found tenseness not unlike that backstage in a theater before the curtain goes up.

Proceeding down the long canyon formed by the Baltimore and a ship on a neighboring way, he saw greasy and grim workmen removing the great blocks that hold the ship. Eight brawny workers swung a steel battering ram in rhythmic cadence against the blocks until they dropped to the ground.

Painters hastened to cover the sections left bare by the blocks with deep brown paint used on the underside of the ship.

As the hour for the launching drew nearer, bells rang signaling the completion of operations at various sections of the long, graceful hull. A man with earphones kept constantly in touch with the progress of the work until the last block was removed and only one remaining lever was left to be released.

Huge drag chains totaling 200 tons lay in five piles along the way ready to check the massive ship as it slid into the water.

Yard officials moved through the crowds of workmen to make a final inspection. General Manager W. H. Collins, in shirt sleeves, stopped to speak to a group of workmen and then was off to another section. Chief Engineer John E. Burkhardt stood calmly by watching the last-minute preparations.

The ring of the iron mallet and the machine-gun-like clatter of the riveting hammer resound through the steel canyon formed by the ships as work continues on more ships nearing completion.

Presently there is a lively chattering among the workers as a group of Navy men with plenty of gold braid come into sight. Among them is Rear Admiral Wilson Brown, new Commandant of the First Naval District, and hero of a recent Navy victory in the Coral Sea.

Here's a man who knows what it means to have a good fighting ship under him. There is a satisfied expression on his face as he looks at the heavy armor plating. He has a smile for the workmen as he passes along the ship's length. He knows the importance of the work they do.

Only a few minutes now and the great ship will begin to move. The man with the earphone makes slight turns on some screws. He moves away from the ship's side. There is almost a hush as the moment approaches.

Suddenly a red lever drops. The ship starts. It gains momentum. There is a cacophony of sound. Whistles shrill. Others boom. The workmen cheer.

As the cruiser hits the water, the huge drag chains ar given a tremendous jerk and start off in pursuit. But they do their work. The ship comes to a stop.

Then there is more noise. The steel sledges ringing against steel, the riveting hammers, and the rumble of great lifting cranes, as the workers resume their task of building other ships for Uncle Sam.

J. C. B.

Nantasket Boats Are Charged With Gambling Devices

The Nantasket-Boston Steamboat Company, operating steamboats from Boston to Nantasket Beach, today was summoned to appear before the State Alcohol Beverages Control Commission to answer charges of violating anti-gambling regulations by the operation of slot machines.

The Company is charged with violating a regulation which reads "Slot machines or any other gambling devices which furnish anything other than merchandise of a quality and quantity commensurate with the price thereon are forbitten on licensed premises."

Three ships of the company are licensed to sell alcoholic beverages under a section of the law which provides that the A. B. C. Commission may allow sales of alcoholic beverages only under such regulations as the Commission may prescribe.

The case was continued until Wednesday at 11:30 a. m. when the Commission ruled that Joseph Stone, President, and Harry Boone, General Manager of the Company, must appear in person. The Commission refused to allow William H. Lewis, to state the Company's case.

Civilian Defense Opens Drive To Make Dimout Area Dimmer

With the distribution of thousands of small dimout "reminder cards" to be placed over electric light switches in New England homes the Civilian Defense today began a long awaited campaign to tighten the coastal dimout until it resembles a blackout.

Homes and hotels are now under indirect instructions from the New England Regional Office of Civilian Defense to pull all shades down at night in their homes—not only shades over windows facing the sea.

The reminder cards, two inches by three inches, have been given State Defense Councils for wide distribution locally, and read as follows:

"Dimout regulations: All shades should be drawn when this switch is turned on after dusk."

Spokesman for the Region office said today that householders would be asked to place these stickers over all switches in their homes, and that similar requests would be made to hotels and "other establishments in which after dark activities require illumination."

Delayed while the Army comes to a final decision on the extent of the new dimout area in Massachusetts, strict enforcement action under Gov. Leverett Saltonstall's executive order issued July 18, is expected momentarily.

The most reliable information heretofore has indicated that Lieut. Col. Harold G. Storke, Provost Marshal and Blackout Officer of the First Service Command, is urging the Massachusetts Committee on Public Safety to enforce the dimout inland to a line roughly parallel to the seacoast and varying from 40 to 50 miles from the shore.

Meanwhile, the State Safety Committee is still leaving in abeyance its new power to prosecute dimout violators, including stores which do not completely blackout their plate glass show windows. All such windows must be unlighted under provisions of the Governor's proclamation.

PC Boat Launched At Quincy Yard

A PC Boat, 747 was launched at the Quincy Adams shipyard at Quincy, Mass., today at about the same time the heavy cruiser Baltimore slid down the ways at the Fore River Yard.

The fast sea craft was sponsored by seven-year-old Beth Rhude, daughter of C. R. Rhude, Superintendent of Painting at the yard. It is designed, like all PC boats, for use against submarines, often escorting convoys.

48-Hour Week Set For State Workers

Approximately 800 laborers in the State Department of Public Works will be shifted from a 40-hour work week to a 48-hour week on Aug. 3, Herman A. MacDonald, Public Works Commissioner, announced today.

The longer work week will give each laborer $8.32 more pay each week, he said. They will be paid the standard rate of 62½ cents an hour. The change will bring the maintenance laborers in line with approximately 50 traffic division employes who have been on a 48-hour week for several years.

The laborers will work nine hours for five days and three hours on Saturdays.

Japanese Store in Boston Gets Permit to Liquidate

Leo T. Crowley, Alien Property Custodian of Washington, D. C., today authorized Yamanaka & Co., Inc., 424 Boylston Street, Boston, to reopen for the purpose of liquidation.

Mr. Crowley stated, according to a note from Yamanaka & Co., "The entire art collection and other items included in the inventory of this firm are now on sale and will be liquidated under the supervision of the Alien Property Custodian."

Oil Dealer Sees Cold Winter Ahead

WASHINGTON, July 28 (AP)—Wiley Butler, Chairman of the Atlantic Coast Independent Fuel Oil Dealers, told a House Committee today he looked "with dread to winter if we don't stop delivery of unessential gasoline to the eastern market and bring in fuel oil instead."

Mr. Butler, Vice-President and General Manager of the Home Fuel Oil Company, Passaic, N. J., said approximately 4,000,000 gallons of gasoline above the rationing quota was moving into the East daily.

Declaring too many Government agencies were "dabbling" in the problem, Mr. Butler told the Committee that "Federal agencies have confused the public to such an extent that they (the public) take it all as a hoax."

The public, he said, was not trying to conserve gas because it did not believe the situation warranted it.

Mr. Butler contended there was bootlegging of gasoline to consumers. Pressed by Representative Aime J. Forand (D), of Rhode Island, to give some specific instances of bootlegging, Mr. Butler said, "I will start picking up the evidence when I return to New Jersey and send it to this Committee."

Representative Fred A. Hartley, Jr., (R), of New Jersey, Vice-Chairman of the Committee, interrupted to say:

"It is the duty of those charged with enforcement and not of your association to uncover violations."

"I am alarmed about the fuel oil situation next winter," remarked Representative William J. Fitzgerald (D) of Connecticut, Committee Chairman.

"People will be cold unless a stockpile can be built up. Rationing should be nationwide. This is everybody's war. We should make an example of those bootlegging gas and of those buying it by giving them a jail sentence and fine."

The entire problem, he said, should be handled by the Office of Petroleum Co-ordinator. "There are too many agencies in charge," he said.

Registrations Drop

WASHINGTON, July 28 (AP)—Thousands of motorists already have store dor scrapped their automobiles, the Office of Price Administration said today, reporting that preliminary figures from part of the eastern gasoline rationing area showed a 10 per cent drop in registrations for the new ration books.

OPA said the reduction was due partly to the fact that a few automobiles which obtained cards under the temporary program do not use "A" books under the new new plan, but added that "it is apparent that thousands of motorists have stored or scrapped their cars and taken to walking and other forms of transportation."

The registration figures for the five States which have reported thus far showed:

State	Passenger cars plan	Truck plan
New Hampshire	94,600	16,010
Massachusetts	879,170	156,831
Delaware	53,434	16,466
West Virginia	14,063	38,693
South Carolina	212,367	245,813

Bay State Youths Get Commissions

Seven Greater Boston youths in the United States Marine Corps have been commissioned second lieutenants, Major Harry W. Bacon, recruiting officer of the U. S. M. C. in Boston, announced today.

The group has completed a 10-week basic training course at Quantico, Va., and now is scheduled for an additional 10 weeks in the reserve officers' class before assignment to active duty.

The new officers are William G. Conners, of Brookline; Maurice Epstein, of Brookline; Ernest T. Savignano, of Newton Highlands; Charles R. Burbank, of Malden; Frederick J. Donovan, of South Boston; Salvatore A. Larosa, of Chelsea, and Robert E. Chamberlain, of South Boston. Lieut. Chamberlain is the son of a South Boston district chief of the Boston Fire Department.

WILFRED
The Ideal School for your Career in
BEAUTY CULTURE
Day and Evening Classes Start Each Week—Enroll Now
"Beauty shops by the thousands are in need of operators."
Mail this ad for Booklet M
492 Boylston Street, Boston
KENMORE 0838

Electrical Union Postpones T. I. C. Strike in Birmingham

By the Associated Press

The American Federation of Labor International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers awaited "clarifying information" from the Government today after postponing temporarily its proposed strike at the sprawling Tennessee Coal, Iron and Railroad Company in Birmingham, Ala.

The postponement was agreed upon after J. R. Steelman, Director of the United States Conciliation Service, wired the group urging "that the status quo be maintained pending submission of all unsettled issues in dispute to the proper agencies of the Government for amicable adjustment."

The strike previously had been set for an unannounced time today.

One of the nation's major steel producers, the U. S. Steel subsidiary turns out approximately 225,000 tons of steel ingots a month. Its Fairfield plant manufactures most of the shipbuilding steel used in the South.

The union called the strike after the company declined to renew its contract, which will expire July 31. A union official said the company took its position because the National Labor Relations Board would not certify the A. F. of L. for collective bargaining purposes.

The company employs more than 18,000 workers and the A. F. of L. claims its membership includes more than 500 of the company's 700 electricians.

Other labor and strike developments:

Washington: The National War Labor Board has refused to grant a general wage increase to 1,200 Remington Rand Company employees in the Tonawanda, N. Y., and North Tonawanda plants because, it decided, two recent pay raises they received more than compensated for higher living costs since Jan. 1, 1941.

Applying its wage stabilization formula for the first time since it was set forth in the "Little Steel" case, the Board rejected 4-2, the Congress of Industrial Organizations' United Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers' demands for a 10-cents-an-hour raise but approved a 2½ cent increase for women employees hired on an incentive basis.

The added amount brought the women employees' hourly pay to 50 cents, reducing inequalities, the Board said, between their wages and those of the men. Citing the formula based on a general rule that workers need 15 per cent more money than they were receiving Jan. 1, 1941, to offset higher living costs, the Board declared that their pay raises totaling 18 cents an hour for men and 11 cents for women more than met the scale.

Wayne L. Morse, public member of the Board, suggested that the decision demonstrated the "workability" of the stabilization formula which in the "Little Steel" case gave more than 150,000 workers a 44-cents-a-day raise instead of the dollar their union asked.

Almond Clough, field organizer in charge of the union's Buffalo, N. Y., office, said the NWLB decision "virtually means wage freezing," and added he did not think it a "fair one." He disputed the Board's formula of a 15 per cent increase to compensate for higher living costs, saying union surveys shows costs in the Buffalo area have gone up 25 per cent.

New York—Navy and union representatives signed an agreement ending the threat of a strike of 22,000 American Federation of Labor building trades workers employed on $100,000,000 of naval projects in the metropolitan area.

"There were no arguments and no question of coercion," said Capt. William H. Smith, supervising engineer of the Navy Bureau.

Under the agreement reached by the Navy Bureau of Yards and Docks and the Building and Construction Trades Council of Greater New York, 1,100 Work Projects Administration workers whose employment on the Navy's $4,000,000 Fort Schuyler project was the issue will be removed from all except some minor jobs.

The union last week had voted to go on strike unless the WPA workers were taken off the jobs, which the union maintains it can finish in half the time.

San Francisco — Twelve regularly-employed A. F. of L. musicians walked out on radio station KFRC in a dispute over employment hours.

Station manager William Pabst said KFRC, which is affiliated with the Don Lee-Mutual Broadcasting System, would use transcriptions.

Mr. Pabst said in a prepared statement that the union demand included increased pay and a 100 per cent increase in hours of employment, now six hours a week. Wage scales were not specified.

New York: Algernon Lee, President of the Rand School of Social Science, announced the establishment of the American Labor Archive and Research Institute under the honorary chairmanship of William Green, President of the A. F. of L.

Work of the Institute will be directed by Boris I. Nicolaevsky, who formerly headed a similar organization in Europe. Associated with Mr. Green as honorary vice-chairmen are Prof. John Dewey, Philip Murray, President of the Congress of Industrial Organizations, and Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt.

Purpose of the Insitute, Mr. Lee explained, was "to collect and make available the historical records of the labor movement" and "to promote research studies that will be useful to labor and civic bodies."

Kansas City, Kan.: The International Brotherhood of Boilermakers will vote on whether to admit women—banned from the A. F. of L. union for 62 years.

After debating for two weeks whether women welders training for war work should be admitted, the union's executive committee decided the question should be placed before the membership.

Referendum ballots will be sent to 200,000 members in approximately 600 locals throughout the country and the vote will be counted within the next few weeks.

Eating: Great American Pastime

FSA by Lee—Courtesy Museum of Modern Art

Picnic by the Roadside

One of the photographs in the sequence devoted to the great American pastime of eating, which has the following text by Carl Sandburg:

"Hi, big boy, what's cookin'?"

"Oh, I can sit up and take nourishment—three squares a day."

Notice how the woman sitting on the bumper is doing two jobs at once.

False Patriotism Under Flag Stirs Chicago in Bund Probe

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—A display of false patriotism through the use of the American flag as a shield for what Federal Bureau of Investigation agents describe as treasonable activity has aroused Chicagoans in the F. B. I.'s hunt in this area for former members of the German Bund and those with whom Bundists are believed to be associated.

The case is directly connected to the trail of the eight Nazis charged as saboteurs before the military commission in Washington for two of the group—Herbert Hans Haupt and Hermann Otto Neubauer—were from Chicago.

Mr. Haupt had relatives here, Mr. and Mrs. Wilhelm Froehling, an aunt and uncle. Prominently displayed in the front window of their home on North Whipple Street in recent weeks was a large, colorful reproduction of an American flag. Such a display of the flag is common, of course. Practically every home in that neighborhood, as well as elsewhere in the City, has a flag showing somewhere, somehow.

But the case of the Froehlings was different. They knew of Mr. Haupt's plans, the F. B. I. says, and helped him conceal money. Their residence, according to the Federal agents, was to be used as a Chicago headquarters and clearing house for Nazi sabotage activities in this region. Mr. Froehling's name, the agents say, was on a special list, given Mr. Haupt and the others by the high command in Berlin, of persons in this country with whom they could talk confidentially.

Use of Flag as Shield

Most Chicagoans, as well as the Froehlings' neighbors, are shocked. Not only at the revelation of what the Federal agents call treasonable activity, but at such use of the flag as a shield. Some who perhaps have felt that flag waving was the ultimate in demonstration of patriotism have been led, not necessarily to suspect everyone who does display or wave the flag, but at least to put less weight on such demonstration, more on actions, more on revealed mental attitudes and intentions and motives.

Great emphasis has been put on the more subtle danger from flag-waving non-Germans who under cover of isolationist and anti-New Deal propaganda were creating the very kind of doubt and confusion so much desired by the Nazis. This diversion, along with a natural racial tolerance, is believed to have directed public attention away from much of the Nazi activity here.

Now, however, the danger from both sources is fully realized. As a matter of fact revelations in connection with the capture of the Nazi saboteurs have tended to awaken some to the presence of the danger from the other source. For instance, it is pointed out that these saboteurs were being trained in Germany specifically for their sabotage invasion of America a full year before Germany declared war on this country. Interventionists say this case proves that the Chicago Tribune, Senator Wayland Brooks, Representative Stephen Day and others were wrong in insisting before Pearl Harbor that there was no danger from Germany, and who since have declared that it would have been possible for America to stay out of the war.

German groups in Chicago have not by any means disbanded as racial units. Leaders of a number of these German-American organizations met here two months after Pearl Harbor, ostensibly to consider a patriotic mass meeting of Americans of German descent. At this meeting it is reliably reported that speakers who rose to condemn the Nazi government were ruled out of order. One wing of this group declares that expression of views, either in favor of or in opposition to the present German Government have no place in a discussion of what Chicagoans of German descent can do to support America. One leader of this wing, A. F. W. Siebel, is at present actively campaigning for Senator Brooks and Congressman Day.

More Arrests Expected

As the F. B. I.'s roundup of Bundists continues, eight individuals, including the Froehlings, are under arrest here as accomplices of those on trial in Washington and more arrests are expected.

It is possible that the trial of some or all of those charged with treason in connection with the sabotage case will be held in Chicago, in which case at least two of the eight Nazis in Washington may be brought here to testify.

Federal agents are tying up the loose ends of the far-flung plot as it is found to reach into this area. Much of the investigation has centered around the famous Haus Vaterland, now padlocked, former headquarters of the German-American Bund here, operated by Dr. Otto Willumeit, who recently pleaded guilty to conspiring with others to furnish Germany and Japan with information about America's military and naval activities.

"Free America" Title

Next door to this meeting place was published the official Bund paper, under the ironic title "Free America."

A Federal Grand Jury, in session here for several months investigating seditious activities, is reported to be nearing a decision on a number of indictments. A recent visitor before the jury was Peter Gisalbi of Waukegan, another Bund leader, who went to Germany in 1938 to report on his progress here, and from where he was quoted as indicating his preference for a Nazi government in America, and his dislike of the Jews.

Also among those questioned by the Jury has been several leaders of the organization called "We, the Mothers of America Mobilize, Inc." a pre-Pearl Harbor isolationist group which since has been active in opposing such things as the sugar rationing system.

The extent of actual pro-Nazi sentiment here is a genuine surprise to many close observers. It had been widely supposed that all but a very few of the thousands of German birth or descent here were thoroughly Americanized, that in fact they were as much opposed to totalitarianism in the Hitler form as in the form of Bismarck, from whose excesses their forefathers fled in the middle of the last century.

Family Men Last Called In N. Y. Area

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, July 28—A directive giving deferred classification to married men with wives and children and married men with no children who maintain bona fide family relationships in homes until all 1-A registrants have been exhausted was before 280 local Selective Service boards today from Col. Arthur V. McDermott, local draft director.

"The directive very significantly restates that one of the principal purposes of the draft is to protect as long as possible bona fide family relationships and actual dependents," Colonel McDermott declared.

The clarification orders provide for seven categories of registrants in the following order of call:

1. Single men with no dependents, 1-A.

2. Single men with financial dependents and employed in nonessential industries, 3-A.

3. Single men with dependents, engaged in essential industries, 3-B.

4. Married men, maintaining bona fide family relations, with no children and in nonessential industries, 3-A.

5. Married men, maintaining bona fide family relationships, with no children, employed in essential industries, 3-B.

6. Married men, maintaining bona fide family relationships, with children and employed in nonessential industries, 3-B.

7. Married men, maintaining bona fide family relationships, with children and employed in essential industries, 3-B.

The new directive stressed that the designation of deferred classes under amended selective regulations remained unchanged, "but new tests are prescribed for determining the circumstances under which a registrant may be considered as having a dependent." Thus, it was said, a married man with a wealthy nondependent wife may be drafted sooner than a single registrant with a dependent mother.

Meat Shortage in Some Areas Is Only Hiatus in Distribution

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO, July 28—The so-called meat "shortage," just now coming to a head as a result of a concentration of its effects in a number of consumer centers, is not as permanent or as serious a situation as might appear from a superficial view, a study here indicates.

Some "scary" comments in connection with Leon Henderson's recent appeal to the packing industry might lead to the assumption that there is an actual shortage of basic supply and that the American public is in for a long meatless diet. But such is not the case, statistics show.

The problem which has just now crystallized in the public eye involves four major factors, lend-lease buying, buying for our own armed forces, price ceilings, and distribution.

There is not any question of basic supply, and as certain problems in connection with prices and distribution are ironed out, the situation will settle down, it is expected, not perhaps to an entirely normal state, but into a position wherein no one will have to worry about whether he's going to have enough meat.

More Cattle Than Ever

In the first place, more cattle were prepared for market during the first third of this year than ever. The total of 3,833,470 head, according to government figures, was nearly 500,000 more than the 1918 record.

In the case of hogs, the first third of the year total was 18,053,373 head, the fourth highest on record for that period.

There were 6,256,096 sheep and lambs prepared, the largest total on record, and only the second time that the 6,000,000 mark has been passed for the four-month period.

On June 9, the American Meat Institute, which, as representative of the meat packing industry would not be expected to overestimate the size of the volume of supplies and thus tend to depress the prices, announced:

"The total supply of livestock in the country is not small. We expect very large increase in the volume of pork this coming fall and winter and good supplies of beef and sheep, and lambs, equaling or exceeding any in recent history."

Here's the picture in money terms. Packers under federal inspection during the first five months of this year paid stockmen approximately $1,295,278,000 for cattle, calves, hogs and sheep and lambs, the largest outlay for this period of any year in more than 20 years.

Why Is There a Shortage?

So much for the supply. Why then is there a meat shortage in Chicago and Boston and Akron, Ohio, and some other points?

In the first place large quantities of meat, mostly pork, have been purchased for lend-lease distribution to America's allies.

Other large quantities have been purchased for the mess halls of the men in our own services. The total amount bought for our armed forces is not in addition to the total amount normally consumed by the public, for previously those men were part of that public.

The drop in private citizen demand for meat should nearly balance the increase in the armed service demand — though this doesn't work out exactly the same for actually many of those sailors and soldiers are eating better, getting more meat now, than they did in private life.

Anyway, most of the additional demand on our meat supplies is for lend-lease purposes, and this total has been estimated as high, in the case of pork, as 40 per cent of the total supply available. It is estimated that two-thirds of all lard produced in this country is now going abroad under lend-lease arrangement.

How Price Ceiling Hits

Then there's the price ceiling. This does two things along the line from producer to consumer.

Much of the livestock turned over to the packers comes from "feeders," farmers in the corn belt who buy the animals from the ranchers and after feeding them for a few months on the corn they grow, in turn sell them to the packer for a profit. But with a limit on the price they can get from the packer, and no limit on the price the rancher charges them, there is less incentive to "feed" cattle—actually their corn is worth more on the market than as feed in most cases—and there has been in recent weeks a decline in the amount of meat delivered to the packers from these "feeders."

Then, too, there's always a lag between the marketing of the "corn fed" animals and those grass-fed animals sent direct from the ranges. During that lag the effect is a temporary "shortage of supplies." We are in that period now, and its over-all effect is emphasized by the impact of the price ceilings on the incentive to corn feeding.

But there's another, perhaps more important, effect of the price ceilings. When ceilings were set on finished meats in March it caught some consumer centers such as Boston with meat prices unusually low, due perhaps to curtailed buying during Lent. Today, Boston complains particularly about a shortage of meat.

Subject of Distribution

In his appeal to the industry Mr. Henderson urged that supplies be maintained in all normal channels, rather than concentrated to cities where ceiling prices are relatively high.

In response to this, the American Meat Institute says that "the meat industry, operating with temporary short supplies, and, at the same time, meeting heavy demands for our armed forces and for lend-lease shipment, has been exercising every possible effort to distribute meat equitably in all markets and has been making sacrifices in so doing."

It is understood, though, that in the long run a good share of meat supplies would very naturally gravitate toward those areas where prices are highest.

Driving Alone in Chicago Will Be Open to Criticism

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—Chicago has officially launched what is probably on the most ambitious share-the-ride campaigns or car-pooling in the nation. From now on anyone seen alone in his car here is going to be at least open to criticism.

Newspapers, radios, billboards, posters, movies, and other means of advertising are being used to urge motorists who must use their cars to join group riding clubs as a means of conserving tires. The campaign is part of the national campaign being given special attention just now by Donald M. Nelson, WPB head, and locally is sponsored by civic and business groups as well as the city government.

Philip Harrington, Chicago Metropolitan Area Administrator for Conservation of Vital War Transportation, says that already drivers here are beginning to cooperate.

Windshield Sticker

Group riding, he explains, is a plan under which a person who finds it necessary to drive to work will join with two or three or four of his neighbors who also drive in the same direction or to the same location so that they can alternate driving their cars.

When such a club has been formed, each car-owning member will be given a windshield sticker showing that he is a registered member of the club. The sticker, far from being an invitation to hitchhikers, is an indication that the space in the car is reserved.

While Chicago has relatively good public transportation facilities, and soon will have the added advantage of a subway, the demands on all these facilities here are steadily growing. It is foreseen that if everyone continued to drive his own car to work in a year or so most if not all private cars would be up on jacks and all would have to turn to public conveyences. These, it is pointed out, simply could not handle such a load. It is then, Mr. Harrington notes, up to car drivers to see that their cars are used alternately in such a way that each will last two or three or four or five years. The Chicago Association of Commerce, the Illinois Manufacturers Association, the Chicago Federation of Labor and the Congress of Industrial Organizations, and many business organizations are cooperating. Even church organizations are helping to spread the idea. Block captains in the Civilian Defense system are aiding in the formation of groups or riding clubs.

Walk When You Can

Mr. Harrington urges:

"Use public transportation whenever you can.

"If you must drive your car, don't ride alone. Join a group riding club so that when one car is in use, two or three or four others cars will be left in their garages.

"Don't wait for someone to approach you on group riding. Take the initiative yourself.

"Walk whenever you can."

Crops Rot Due to Labor Shortage Says Georgia Labor Commissioner

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ATLANTA, Ga.—Refusal of unemployed persons to accept farm work is resulting in crops rotting in the fields in Georgia and other Southern States, according to Ben T. Huiet, Georgia Commissioner of Labor, who has just completed a tour of inspection of labor conditions in Georgia.

"Persons who have been working on jobs such as WPA or other public works, and who prior to their employment had been employed on farms, are now refusing to accept farm work," Mr. Huiet declared in a statement. He termed this condition "a very serious one."

"It may become necessary for workers to be conscripted for farm work," Mr. Huiet said. "However, I hope such steps will not be necessary.

"I passed farm after farm where grain and other products were over-ripe, the harvest period having passed and the grain and other crops lost because the farmer was unable to harvest his crops due to the scarcity of labor," Mr. Huiet's statement continued.

"A manager of one of the local employment offices stated to me that among the many calls he had for farm labor, and out of a group of some 30 persons who were qualified for farm work, only one person agreed to go to the farm, the others absolutely refusing to work on the farm," he stated.

"Many people in the City of Atlanta and other cities throughout the State of Georgia who are qualified for farm work stand around on the streets waiting for some soft job or intermittent employment, rather than accept regular work on the farm," Mr. Huiet pointed out.

"If both employer and employee will cast aside all selfishness, remembering and recognizing that America comes first, there will be no reason why we cannot have the unity needed to do the job necessary to save civilization, democracy, and our way of living during the present crisis," Mr. Huiet concluded.

N. J. Court to Clarify Status Of Hudson County Tax Board

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

TRENTON, N. J., July 28—Gov. Charles Edison moved today to speed up a court determination of the rights of the new Hudson County Tax Board, named last week after ouster of the old body on dereliction charges.

Attorney General David T. Wilentz was requested by the Governor to designate John Warren as a special assistant attorney general to bring a court action for recognition of the Board, which has been defied by Hudson County's forces headed by Mayor Frank Hague. Mr. Wilentz immediately designated Mr. Warren, who was counsel to the City Affairs Committee of Jersey City which brought the charges on which the old board was removed.

The Governor rejected for the present the use of force suggested by the Board to obtain possession of books and records being held under guard by Hudson police. He indicated, however, he was ready to make full use of his power under the law if the court in which proceedings are brought does not act promptly and adequately.

The Governor outlined the course to be followed in a letter to Leo Rosenbloom, President of the new Board, replying to a letter Saturday in which the Board told of the defiance it has encountered.

"I am advised," said the Governor, "that under the Constitution and decisions of our courts, the Governor has full power to see that the laws are enforced and that your Board, as a state body, is not to be interefered with in the performance of its duties.

"Before exercising this power, however, I feel that you should accord the appropriate court an opportunity to act. I know that the appropriate court can, and I feel that it will, afford complete and kindly relief.

"I have, therefore, requested the Honorable David T. Wilentz, Attorney General of this State, to designate John Warren, Esq., as a special assistant attorney general to institute, on behalf of your Board, such legal proceedings as may be necessary to compel compliance with the law by the officials and other persons of Hudson County who seem to have taken the law into their own hands. Mr. Warren is thoroughly familiar with the whole proceedings and will serve the State without compensation.

"The interest of appealing taxpayers and home owners in Hudson County requires your Board to function at once so that the hearing of tax appeals, a proceeding heretofore neglected in that county, may proceed.

"Therefore, if the Court to which you make your application does not pass promptly and adequately upon your request for relief, you may renew your application to me. The Government of New Jersey will function in Hudson County as well as in all other counties of the State."

Sea Goes Down to Ships In West Coast Launchings

ALAMEDA, Calif., July 28 (AP)—The sea went down to the ships, at a double launching at the Pacific Bridge Company's yards.

The freighters Benjamin Sherburn and Samuel V. Shreve were built in graving docks below sea level. At the launching yesterday the water was permitted to pour in and float the new craft.

War Relief Now Under Control

WASHINGTON, July 28 (AP)—A newly created War Relief Control Board undertook the regulation of agencies collecting welfare funds for use in the United States or abroad.

The agency was established by President Roosevelt with Joseph E. Davies, former Ambassador to Russia and Belgium, the director. It is empowered to register or license relief agencies, set the time and quota of fund-raising campaigns, establish standards of solicitation, call for financial reports and merge or eliminate some agencies in behalf of efficiency or economy.

Explaining that heretofore there was no central regulation or other regulatory authority, Mr. Davies said that "while actuated by the highest humanitarian motives, these (domestic relief) agencies tend to duplicate each other's efforts, causing public uncertainty and confusion."

The new board was formed from the former committee on war relief, also headed by Mr. Davies. It has jurisdiction over collection of funds for the United Service Organizations and other domestic relief agencies but will not exercise powers over the Red Cross, established religious bodies or local charitable activities of a normal character.

Americas to Aid Road to Canal

WASHINGTON, July 28 (AP)—To avoid the submarine menace in the Gulf of Mexico and the Caribbean, six Central American republics will co-operate with the United States in building an emergency overland route from this country to the Panama Canal.

The State Department announced last night that Guatemala, El Salvador, Honduras, Nicaragua, Costa Rica and Panama have agreed to aid in constructing about 625 miles of pioneer roads connecting segments of the Inter-American Highway between the Mexican-Guatemalan border and Panama City.

Completion of the project will permit traffic between the standard guage railway in Mexico and the Canal Zone. Supplies then can be shipped to the Canal Zone and Central American cities by land. The Central American republics now depend largely on water transportation for all supplies.

The United States will pay for the emergency construction.

Memo to the Axis

SEATTLE, Wash. (AP)—The enemy can't bomb Seattle.

Ordinance No. 59867, adopted by a far-sighted City Council years ago, provides that:

"No explosive shall be transported over any part of the city in any aeroplane or other aircraft."

63-Man Barracks Constructed in Day

By the Associated Press

Junction City, Kan., July 28

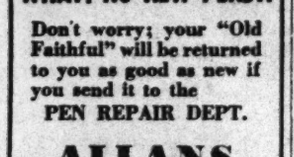
A detail of soldiers bunked recently in a new 63-man, two-story barracks building constructed by 60 workmen in 11 hours and 45 minutes, at Fort Riley.

The rush building job was inspired by an argument between workmen and Maj Robert F. Metcalfe, Army area engineer. The workmen contended such a building could be erected in one day. Major Metcalfe was a skeptic.

Workers started their task at 7:30 o'clock Friday morning. At 7:15 p. m. the building was complete with electric lights and hot and cold water.

STEERS Craftsmanship

well demonstrates the beauty and dignity of the finest English Furniture
N. H. CHAPMAN & Co., Ltd.
77 Northumberland Street
3-19 Prudhoe Street
Newcastle-on-Tyne, Eng.
36 Lowther St., Carlisle
Since 1647 standard of furniture quality



NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE, ENGLAND

WHAT! NO NEW PENS!!

Don't worry; your "Old Faithful" will be returned to you as good as new if you send it to the PEN REPAIR DEPT.

ALLANS

Blackett St. Tel. 25556

All Repairs sent C. O. D.

Schofields LEEDS

Department Store

HAIRDRESSING
RESTAURANT
LADIES & CHILDREN'S COMPLETE OUTFITTERS

Schofields (Leeds) Ltd., The Headrow, Leeds 1.

When You Purchase Goods

Advertised in The Christian Science Monitor or answer a Monitor advertisement—please mention The Christian Science Monitor

EDINBURGH, SCOTLAND

Antique Reproductions and Old Oak Furniture

JOHN TAYLOR & SON (EDINR) LTD.

110, Princes Street

Telephones 22206 and 22207.

EDINBURGH, SCOTLAND

GLASS

FOR BEAUTY AND UTILITY

Our crafts men are expert designers of stained, leaded and Ornamental Glass of every description and have a wide experience in embossing, silvering and bevelling. Decorative mirrors, glass table tops, etc. Vitrolite Glass for lining kitchens, bathroom walls, etc.

CUNNINGHAM DICKSON & WALKER

Proprietor: D. Pinkerton

31 Sth. Frederick St. Phone 24388
28 Leith St. and 60 Home St.

McDonalds Limited

A Family Establishment of unique standing—famous for quality and distinctive choice.

McDONALDS specialise in Piece Silks, Materials, Gowns, Hats, Coats and Suits, also Knitwear, Children's Outfitting, Shoes and all the accessories of Modern Attire for Ladies.

McDONALDS LTD.

10-14 James Street, Harrogate and 21-31 Buchanan Street Glasgow

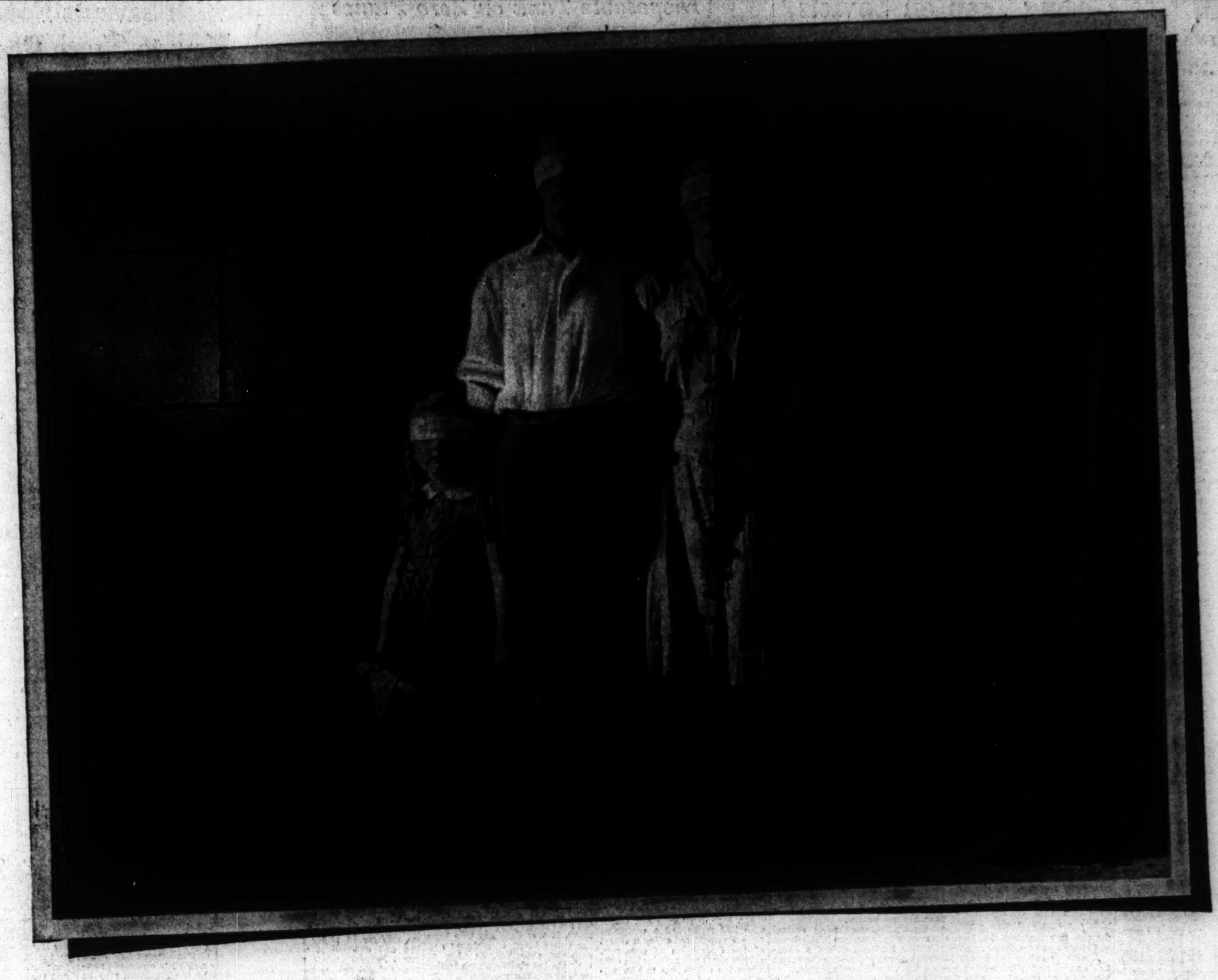
SHOP AT BINNS for Everything

99 Great Stores Great Shops

LIVERPOOL, ENGLAND

FOR A. 1. GROCERIES SHOP AT IRWINS

75 Years' Experience and 120 Branches in Liverpool, Birkenhead, Wallasey, Oswestry, Chester, Colwyn Bay, Southport, Lytham-St. Annes, etc.



3 AMERICANS KILLED BY THE 7th COLUMN

No, they weren't lined up against a wall and shot!

They were killed by a man who thought he was above the law. They were killed by a man who believed the 40-mile speed limit was meant for others, not him. They were killed by a careless, irresponsible driver. They were killed in a needless automobile accident.

Does this make you mad?

Every day, people like this are wrecking cars urgently needed to keep America on the job . . . destroying tons of precious rubber and metal . . . sabotaging our transportation system.

Every day, carelessness injures skilled workers in our war production plants . . . slows down assembly lines . . . delays the delivery of guns and planes and tanks and ships.

Every day, carelessness aids the Axis by burning down homes and factories . . . sending up in smoke appalling quantities of critical building materials.

Let's Stop This Menace

It's time we got fighting mad. We must stop accidentally killing 102,500 Americans every year and injuring 9,000,000 more. We must stop burning down our homes and factories.

Carelessness is destroying more property and taking more lives than all the spies and saboteurs of the Axis 5th Column.

Carelessness is creating more waste, confusion and delay in our Victory Program than all the rumors started by the 6th Column.

Carelessness is America's 7th Column!

Smash the 7th COLUMN . . . Help Win the War

The 7th Column must be smashed. And it will be smashed—as soon as we realize that every accident prolongs the war.

Here is a way for every man, woman and child to help win the war. Here is a way to prevent untold human suffering. Here is a way to help make America strong and powerful and free. And here is a way to reduce insurance costs for when accidents are cut, insurance costs come down.

You can help smash the 7th Column on the highway . . . by driving more slowly and more carefully . . . by keeping constantly on the alert for the foolish driving of others . . . by remembering that your car is a vital link in America's transportation system.

You can help smash the 7th Column in your home . . . by cleaning up cluttered attics, basements, and closets . . . by enlisting your family as Safety Wardens.

You can help smash the 7th Column where you work . . . by knowing the safety rules and obeying them at all times . . . by guarding against carelessness in yourself as well as others.

You can help smash the 7th Column by understanding that it's a *disgraceful* thing to run the risk of having an accident.

How You Can Help

Wanting to prevent accidents and fires will go a long way towards stopping them. But every patriotic American should also know *how* to avoid them. From its experience protecting 3,000,000 workers and 300,000 car and home owners, Liberty Mutual Insurance Company has prepared a wartime book. It lists the common-sense safety precautions which every American should take—in the home, on the highway, where he works. Send for it. By following its suggestions, you can help to make your community a safer, happier place for you and your family to live and work and drive.

Write today to Liberty Mutual Insurance Company, 175 Berkeley Street, Boston. Ask for the booklet, "Smash the 7th Column . . . . . and Help Win the War."

This message is not copyrighted. LIBERTY MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY *will be glad to send extra copies—without any reference to advertising—to business concerns, schools and other public buildings for posting on bulletin boards.*

Nazi Drive Closing Trap on Soviets

Continued from Page 1

a new crossing of the Don River in the Tsimlyansk sector.

The defenders of Stalingrad, however, were reported to have repulsed repeated tank and motorized infantry attacks deep in the Don's big bend close to the Volga.

The German High Command said its forces had widened and deepened their penetrations south of the Don and had reached or crossed the river along virtually the entire eastward bend south of Kalach.

It reported that infantry and mechanized detachments pushing south of the Don had reached the Manych and Sal, at several points.

The Sal and Manych are southern tributaries of the Don, bridged by the Rostov-Stalingrad Railway. The Sal, roughly paralleling the Don, joins it about 40 miles above Rostov. The Manych angles in from a region farther south and enters the Don near that conquered City. Just how far the Germans claimed to have advanced south of the Don was not evident from the Berlin announcement.

Bataish Capture Not Confirmed

There was no confirmation from Russian sources of the German claim that Bataish, 15 miles south of Rostov, had been captured.

There are two towns named Kalach in Russia. The one referred to by the Germans is due west of Stalingrad. The other is about 270 miles northwest of Stalingrad.

A Russian communiqué said Monday night that "our troops have evacuated Novocherkassk and Rostov."

Dispatches reaching Moscow said fierce fighting was spreading in the trans-Don area as the Germans strengthened with clouds of dive bombers and many tanks.

The pressure of the invaders is becoming "more and more difficult" to meet, said Red Star.

The newspaper reported, however, that Russian fliers had destroyed one whole German column as it attempted to cross the Don. At another point a Russian surprise attack caught German troops crossing the river and took a heavy toll.

Soviet Cites Peril In Loss of Rostov

Soviet publications in general stressed the gravity of the loss of Rostov and Novocherkassk and Russian pleas for the opening of a second Allied front were accented by a declaration of Pravda that the Germans had withdrawn 11 divisions from France to effect the break-through.

The invaders are approximately halfway along in their task of isolating the trans-Caucasus, with its oil, wheat, metals and timber, reaching eastward toward the Volga and the Caspian Sea. However, it is some 700 miles from Rostov to Baku, the Caspian oil port in the South Caucasus—about 80 miles farther than from the old Polish frontier to Rostov.

The German Air Force apparently was playing an important part in forcing the Russians to give ground south of Rostov. Russian air bases, rail centers, and freight-laden ships on the Colga were reported under heavy attack.

Lull in Egypt:

Italians Claim Many Prisoners

The Egyptian Front appears to have quieted down again after a flurry of action in which British ground and air forces lashed out suddenly in the northern sector of the El Alamein battleground.

The British attack was launched Sunday night and the severe fighting which followed was accompanied by heavy artillery duels, dispatches from Cairo said. Light British bombers and fighter-bombers roared out over the battlefield to attack enemy positions.

Axis aircraft joined the battle and British fighters engaged a formation of German dive bombers escorted by fighter aircraft. Three of the German planes were shot down, a British communiqué said.

Australian and South African forces have been holding the British northern positions on the 40-mile front and presumably led the British attack.

The Italian High Command, already claiming capture of more than 1,000 British soldiers in the battle of El Alamein, announced that approximately 1,000 more were seized in fighting against two Axis divisions south of that city Monday and that 62 British armored vehicles were destroyed.

The German High Command announced that the British attacked with strong forces on the El Alamein Front, but were repulsed by German and Italian troops.

German bombers attempted to raid the Suez Canal zone Monday night and British night fighters shot down two of the raiders.

British medium bombers continued to blast away at General Field Marshal Erwin Rommel's supply centers and attacked targets at Tobruk and the landing grounds in the El Daba area.

A joint British Headquarters-Royal Air Force communiqué reported an increase of enemy activity over Malta, island base from which Britain threatens the Axis supply lines across the Mediterranean.

British fighters shot down 12 Axis planes in an air fight and damaged others. Most of the fighting took place before the Axis craft had a chance to drop their bombs, the communiqué said.

Birmingham Raid:

Nazi Bombs Strike Hospital, Homes

Many fires were started in Birmingham, England, in the Nazi raid Monday night and London dispatches said casualties were "fairly numerous." The greatest damage was sustained by homes and shops and by a large hospital.

A number of fire bombs fell in fields near London but no damage was reported. One time bomb fell in a London park. There were other scattered bombings throughout the Midlands and eastern counties.

The British estimated the number of attacking planes at between 50 and 70. They said eight were shot down near Birmingham and a ninth bagged off the southwest British coast.

The raid, incidentally, brought London its first night alarm since June 3.

The Royal Air Force, which Sunday night pummeled the German port of Hamburg in a 600-plane assault, stayed at home Monday night.

New Guinea Clash:

Allied Planes Raid Japanese Positions

Allied bombers and fighters attacked Japan's expanded positions in New Guinea Monday night as ground patrols of Gen. Douglas MacArthur's Command maintained contact with the enemy in the newly occupied Buna-Gona area.

Ground patrol activity was in progress in the vicinity of Oivi between Kokoda and Buna, across the narrow but mountainous Papua Peninsula from Port Moresby, important Allied base.

The Japanese, following favorable terrain on a course leading toward Port Moresby, have advanced inland 50 miles since their landing at Gona Mission last week. The trail from Gona to Kokoda is fairly level and over grassy land. Kokoda, however, is on the northern side of the Owen Stanley Range and the terrain from there to Port Moresby is extremely difficult.

Allied dive bombers blew up an ammunition dump at one of the Japanese bases in New Guinea. Other Allied airmen flew to Japanese-occupied Dutch Timor, scored direct hits on the airdrome at Koepang and started fires in the adjacent barracks and shelters.

Small forces of Japanese bombers raided Darwin in Northern Australia twice Monday night, but caused neither damage nor casualties.

Big U. S. Bomber Outfights Zeros

By the Associated Press

Sydney, Australia, July 28

Demonstrating ability to take care of itself without fighter protection, even when attacked by a swarm of Japanese Zeroes "as thick as flies," an American four-motored bomber has returned to its base with two of its engines out of action and five cannon holes, 62 fragment holes and scores of bullet holes in its fuselage and wings.

Capt. Maurice Horgan told the Sydney Morning Herald's correspondent that his gunners shot down two of the 15 fighters while on reconnaissance north of Australia.

Sinkings Pass 400:

Some 2,000 Persons Killed in Atlantic

As the toll of merchant shipping sunk by enemy submarines on the doorstep of the Americas tops the 400-mark, more than 2,000 seamen and passengers have been lost in the Western Atlantic since Pearl Harbor.

Figures tabulated by the Associated Press Monday as the announced or reported wartime sinkings in these waters reached 401 showed that at least 1,620 more crewmen or passengers were missing after attacks by the undersea raiders, while 11,766 persons have been rescued.

For the 400th acknowledged victim, a U-boat chose the smallest fry in the 233 days of their preying on Allied or neutral shipping off American shores—a 16-ton onion boat just out of Havana. The sub's crew, apparently running out of rations, helped itself to 40,000 pounds of onions, canned goods, and a quantity of diesel oil from the vessel.

Later, the Mexican Government announced the sinking Sunday morning in the Gulf of Mexico of the Mexican freighter Oaxaca, for the fifth Mexican victim of the war and the 401st on the grand total of Allied or neutral ships destroyed.

While some of those looking ahead to tomorrow's Battle of the Atlantic envisage huge air freighters and cargo-carrying submarines capable of transporting 4,000-ton shipments as the answer to the problem, the State Department announced a different type of project which was expected to cut the number of sinkings in the Caribbean and the Gulf of Mexico.

In co-operation with the United States, the Department said, the Central American republics of Guatemala, El Salvador, Honduras, Nicaragua, Costa Rica, and Panama have agreed on the construction of an emergency overland route from this country to the Panama Canal.

Japanese Routed:

Chinese Claim Chekiang Victory

Chungking dispatches quoted the Chinese High Command as saying the Japanese had been routed in heavy fighting near the Japanese-occupied town of Kiangshan, in Chekiang Province near the Kiangsi border.

Fighting is continuing around Kwangfeng in eastern Kiangsi, the Chinese having repulsed a Japanese attempt to dislodge them from a hilltop, a communiqué said.

In Honan Province, farther north, the Chinese "hurled back several enemy attacks near Sinyang and inflicted heavy losses," it added, while in Hupeh Province the Japanese were being held in check as they attempted to dislodge Chinese forces from foothills of the Tahung Mountains.

Disposable Tank on Zero Planes

Associated Press

Japanese Warcraft Reduce Weight Problem

Part of the problem of increasing the range of pursuit planes is now being solved by various belligerents with an extra gas tank. It is almost the reverse of the system used in the last war in which a "reserve" tank gave the pilot a few additional gallons when his other supplies were exhausted. The photograph is one of the first to show the demountable tank used on the Japanese "Zero" fighters. It is fitted to the bottom of the plane. Gas from it is used to get the plane to its objective. When gas in this tank is used up, or if the plane suddenly goes into action, the demountable tank is dropped, thus avoiding the air resistance which its presence would cause and giving the plane full maneuverability.

Director of CCC Reports Disproof Of Waste Charge

WASHINGTON, July 28 (AP)—Director James J. McEntee of the Civilian Conservation Corps advised Representative George W. Gillie (R), of Indiana, today that investigations in "hundreds" of cases had disproved rumors that serviceable Government equipment was destroyed or abandoned at camps closed by the CCC.

Yesterday, Senator Bennett Champ Clark (D), of Missouri, brought some of the reports to the attention of the Senate, saying that he was informed that "more than 100 car and truck tires, some of them serviceable, were burned along with rubber overshoes and other rubber articles" at the Florida, Mo., camp.

The Senator said that Allen Rogers, Commander of a Veterans of Foreign Wars Post at Chillicothe, Mo., relayed the report and said he got it from "a Laclede enrollee recently discharged" from the camp.

Another instance Senator Clark cited was that a "very responsible" official of the Federal Forestry Service told him that at the Troy, Mo., camp "more than 200 trucks, some of them with practically new tires, were simply abandoned."

Mr. McEntee wrote Mr. Gillie, who had forwarded a complaint from a constituent citing a report of the destruction of overcoats, rubber shoes and articles left over when the CCC camp at Kendallville, Ind., was closed recently.

The CCC chief advised Mr. Gillie that all equipment left over from the CCC has been placed in custody of the War Department, and said he had asked the Department to investigate the Kendallville camp report despite "serious doubt" that it could be true.

Action Follows a Week End Of Quiet in Egyptian Desert

Continued from Page 1

solidate and retired to Telelela ridge most of which they still hold.

The South Africans, holding the sector between the Australians and the Indians, also improved their positions establishing a strong point north of the Indians which they still hold. In the far south United Kingdom troops came up under heavy enemy fire and dug in positions.

Insofar as its main thrust of the Indian and tank action was checked and repulsed, the attack cannot be termed successful. As against this, some local successes were scored and consolidated and heavy losses were inflicted on the enemy's best troops.

Germans Bear Brunt

One of the most significant facts about these operations was that everywhere they hit the enemy frontline, Allied troops came in contact with Germans and nowhere with Italians. This shows that Marshal Rommel in the previous weeks of unfortunate experiences has spread the German crust over entire soft Italian filling which constitutes the numerical strength, but not the fighting strength, of his army. It was Germans who bore the entire brunt of resisting and sustained casualties. In view of their limited numbers, such tactics must be extremely costly.

Though the enemy defense revealed considerable strength there is still no indication that Marshal Rommel is receiving mass reinforcements. The only new troops reaching him trickled in a few hundred at a time by air, hence the significance of reports of Ju-52 transport planes shot down by the RAF.

At the same time considerable quantities of supplies and equipment are coming in by sea to Benghazi, Tobruk, and Matruh indicating the Germans have nowise abandoned hope of recapturing the initiative and resuming their advance. Whether they succeed in doing so is another question.

Russian Gun Captured

However, it would be rash optimism to assume the present stabilized front means the Allies are figurstively out of the woods and danger toward Egypt averted.

The enemy is still less than 70 miles from Alexandria and under the circumstances one never tires of stressing the urgent and vital importance of strengthening this sector which may be the key to the outcome of the entire war. People here, especially those in the fighting forces, never cease being puzzled by the vague second front ballyhoo. To them, this is the second front. In actual fact, it's the only landfront outside of Russia and, excepting the Greek episode, the only front where Imperial troops have been in constant contact with Germans. Yet the forces doing this job have always been a mere handful compared with huge concentrations elsewhere.

One of the most interesting pieces of equipment being used by Germans in North Africa was captured by Australians during recent operations—one of the famous Russian 76.2 antitank guns mounted by the Germans on a Maybach Friedrichshafen Diesel semi-tractor. The combination is a highly mobile and effective weapon. It was cruising about no man's land firing harassing potshots at Allied fixed positions around El Alamein when an Australian infantry patrol sneaked up unobserved under its arc of fire and disabled it with small arms. Several bullets pierced its armor shield but the decisive shot was one which punctured the radiator, whereafter the German crew jumped into an armored car and fled. The gun was towed back to Allied positions and after repairing the superficial damage it was replaced in action. Providentially, considerable quantities of Russian-made armor-piercing and high explosive shells for this gun were also captured. The Germans are believed to have at least six more of these guns similarly rigged up. They are also used for firing so-called anti-personnel shells fused to burst in the air.

Shanghai Is Drooping Under Japan's Co-Prosperity Plan

Continued from Page 1

portunity for Chungking's agents to blame the Japanese puppet regime in Nanking for the rice scarcity.

An audience hissed President Wang Ching-wei's picture at the largest movie house, whereupon the lights were flashed on and the Japanese demanded an explanation. One spectator asserted that the high price of rice brought on the audience's reaction. The Japanese promptly ordered the theater cleared out.

Passage Money Given

The Japanese are anxious to cut down the City's population to prevent starvation, and the utmost effort is being made to get the Chinese to return to their native villages and are providing passage money. Thousands have left, but many spent the money and now unemployed are sleeping along the City's streets and gradually succumbing to starvation.

The foreigners most seriously affected are the approximately 18,000 German Jewish refugees who previously depended for food on money sent from American relief groups.

Money is no longer forthcoming, with the result that the entire group are living hand to mouth with starvation looming. Russians also are extremely hard hit by soaring prices, with local papers asserting that approximately 10,000 are facing starvation.

Aided by American School

The American Association is providing food and living quarters for some Americans through Government funds which are available at Shanghai through the Swiss Consulate.

Quarters are provided at the American School for those who are homeless, with food available there.

Food is also given to those needing it who have their own quarters. Those working with the relief group say that most of the Americans, including the Filipinos, are deeply appreciative.

Many Americans at present do not need aid, due to reserve funds as well as continued work.

American businesses that remain are mostly in the process of liquidation, with staffs depleted and salaries cut. All work is done under Japanese supervisors. Many American concerns have had office equipment taken from them and given to Japanese companies.

Pelley on Trial At Indianapolis For Sedition

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., July 28 (AP)—William Dudley Pelley, the former leader of the Silver Shirts of America who was to have gone to prison in North Carolina yesterday, went on trial in Federal Court today on charges of sedition.

A capias for Mr. Pelley was issued at Asheville, N. C., yesterday after he failed to appear to begin a two to three year sentence for violating state security laws. He also is one of 28 persons indicted in Washington last week on sedition charges.

Mr. Pelley has been in the Marion County jail here for about a week, unable to raise bond. His removal hearing in connection with the Washington charges has been postponed for three weeks by a United States Commissioner.

Being tried with him today were two alleged associates in the Fellowship Press at Noblesville, Ind., Miss Marian Henderson and Lawrence A. Brown, both of Indianapolis.

Trio Released

NEW YORK, July 28 (AP)—P. E. Foxworth, Assistant Director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, said yesterday that three men picked up and questioned by Freeport, Long Island, police in connection with the hunt for three Nazi saboteurs turned out to be "Norwegian fishermen."

"We are not interested in them at all," Mr. Foxworth said. "No Federal charges have been made against them."

Police took the trio into custody as they waited to board a train for New York City.

Letters Urging Martin Deferment Court Evidence

SAN FRANCISCO, July 28 (AP)—Lieut. Commander Maurice N. Aroff's two letters asking the Beverly Hills draft board to defer actor-singer Tony Martin were Government evidence today in the court martial of the naval procurement officer.

He faces charges of "scandalous conduct" and soliciting a fee for facilitating Mr. Martin's enlistment as a chief specialist in the Naval Reserve.

The first letter was introduced by Lieut. Commander Albert G. Berry, Jr., Los Angeles District Selective Service Co-ordinator and one of the first of a prospective 60 prosecution witnesses.

Written from 12th Naval District headquarters here, to which Commander Aroff was attached, it suggested to Draft Board 246 in Beverly Hills, Calif., that Mr. Martin's imminent induction into the Army be deferred because his application for appointment in the Naval Reserve had been recommended.

The letter, dated last Oct. 24, was followed by another Dec. 12 stating Mr. Martin's first application had been disapproved at Washington, but that the entertainer was being recommended by the 12th District as a boatswain's mate. This second missive, Commander Berry testified, also bore Commander Aroff's name.

The prosecution contends Commander Aroff solicited the gift of a $950 automobile from Mr. Martin, "for a fee, compensation and reward."

Compulsory Savings Plan Held Best Inflation Curb

Continued from Page 1

total taxes are lower than if each had to file returns on income actually received.

No Municipal Bond Tax

The vote against Federal taxation of the income from outstanding issues of state and municipal bonds also was said to have been 14 to 2. What was described as a large majority, however, favored taxation of future issues.

The Treasury had estimated that taxation of outstanding issues would raise about $300,000,000 but taxes on future issues were calculated to yield only about $3,000,000 in the first year.

The group was said to have voted 9 to 6 to hold open for future study the question of changing oil and mining depletion calculation methods.

A huge increase in taxation, so that half the Government's expenditures would be met out of current revenue instead of borrowing, was advocated by Senator Alexander Wiley (R-Wis.).

"We should not consider for one moment passing on to the following generation more than 50 per cent of the cost of this war," he said in a Senate speech. "If we do we are pikers."

The pending $6,271,000,000 would bring total federal revenues to a total of only $22,000,000,000, he said, as against prospective war expenditures of $72,000,000,000 during the next twelve months.

Senator Wiley suggested that "timid, mincing steps" be abandoned; that Congress raise $36,000,000,000 by taxation and insist that Americans buy $36,000,000,000 in war bonds.

Advancing Income Tax Clock

All Senators voting for this plan, he said, could demonstrate leadership by pledging one-third of their net income to the purchase of Government bonds.

The Senate finance committee heard a proposal for "advancing the clock" on income tax collections by effecting a Treasury bookkeeping operation which would credit this year's payments on 1942 instead of 1941 taxes, making collections current thereafter.

Beardsley Ruml, of R. H. Macy & Co., New York, advanced this suggestion in testimony on the $8,271,000,000 revenue bill. The plan, he said, would cancel every individual's 1941 income tax liability but would cost the Treasury little if anything in revenues now.

He said this could be accomplished by considering the payments made this year by individuals as collections on 1942, instead of 1941, income. For purposes of these payments, the individual would calculate his 1942 revenue at the exact amount of his actual revenue in 1941. By the end of this year, the witness said, all individuals then would have paid their current tax bill.

When the new bill's rates became effective on January 1, individuals then would begin paying their 1943 taxes in installments at the higher level.

Fruit Ruled Not Fruit When It's a Tomato

By the Canadian Press

Vancouver, British Columbia, July 28

If a raw tomato is a fruit, what is a cooked tomato?

This question is troubling O. H. Bell, sugar-rationing officer for Vancouver, and he has queried Ottawa on the matter. As a fruit, the tomato is entitled to a sugar quota for canning. As a vegetable, it rates no sugar. Pickles have already been ruled "out" so far as sugar is concerned.

The Office of Price Administration in the United States has proclaimed tomatoes a vegetable, and as such no sugar is allocated for canning them. Webster's Dictionary says the tomato is a fruit.

British Savants Ponder How to Share Resources

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, July 28—The presence of Sir Stafford Cripps in the chair at the week end conference of the British Association is held to be an important indorsement of the British savants' advocacy of the establishment of an "International Resources Organization" as a fact-finding and advisory body in line with proposals in the fourth article of the Atlantic Charter.

The proposal for an IRO on similar lines to the International Labor Organization is seen in some quarters here as the most practical proposal yet made to effect a just sharing of the world's wealth.

"Resources of the world are now adequate if wisely used," Sir Stafford told the meeting, "to provide a decent standard of living for all peoples."

The purpose of IRO would be to mobilize all available knowledge about raw materials and natural resources.

The British Association is the foremost organization of natural scientists in Britain and the task they have set for themselves this past week end was to find ways by which natural science could help fit practical measures into the framework of the Atlantic Charter so that the Charter wouldn't remain, as Sir Stafford himself warned, "like so many good resolutions of the past, nothing but pious aspirations."

Sir Stafford admitted that the British democratic system had not yet solved the problem of obtaining the full use of the skill of technical experts. The conference replied by unanimously adopting a resolution instructing its executive to institute consultations, instigate a review of the world's mineral resources, and, to this end, to help promote establishment of the International Resources Organization.

Sir Stafford stressed the need for a changed outlook in the world from competition to co-operation. He insisted that in building a new world there must be nothing less than subordination of private and national interests to public and international good. The British Association in its week-end meeting showed itself to be just that sort of an organization which successfully subordinates political and national interests to the common welfare of mankind.

But Sir Stafford also stressed that though plans for a better future must be prepared with the highest skill and knowledge of natural science, there must be behind them the "inspiration of our most deeply religious convictions."

Sir Stafford paid tribute to Cordell Hull, American Secretary of State, Henry A. Wallace, Vice-President of the United States, Sumner Welles, Undersecretary of State, and Miss Frances Perkins, Secretary of Labor, for recent pronouncements elaborating ideas outlined in the Atlantic Charter.

U. S. Supreme Court to Rule If Army Can Try Saboteurs

Continued from Page 1

arly, without due process of law."

3. Whether the President's executive order, creating the military commission for the purpose of this trial, is a legitimate use of his wartime powers and a lawful exclusion of civil rights in the particular circumstances.

Biddle Fights Move

Any denial of the right of the military commission to proceed with the trial will be opposed vigorously by Francis Biddle, Attorney General, and Maj. Gen. Myron Cramer, the Government's prosecutor, who have completed their case and are demanding an immediate capital sentence for all eight.

Disclosure that the Supreme Court would convene hurriedly in special session this week was made Monday night in an announcement from Charles Elmore Cropley, Clerk of the Court. It said:

"The Chief Justice directs that it be announced that the Supreme Court will convene a special term of the Court on Wednesday, July 29, at noon, in order that petitions for writs of habeas corpus, on behalf of certain persons now being tried by a military commission appointed by the President, may be submitted to it.

"The petitions will be presented by counsel on July 29, and the prisoners will not be present at the bar of the Supreme Court on that day."

Constitutional Rights

The writ of habeas corpus petitions which defense counsel have prepared contend that the Nazis are being held wrongfully in custody, that the military trial violates their Constitutional rights, and that the President of the United States exceeded his authority in denying access to the civil courts to "certain enemies of the United States."

It was at the close of the sixteenth day of the saboteur hearing that the defense launched this bold and unexpected attack on the very basis of the trial itself and appealed to the Supreme Court to nullify, in behalf of their clients, the following proclamation from the White House:

Now, therefore, I, Franklin D. Roosevelt, President of the United States of America and Commander in Chief of the Army and Navy of the United States, by virtue of the authority vested in me by the Constitution and the statutes of the United States do hereby proclaim that all persons who are subjects, citizens, or residents of any nation at war with the United States or who give obedience to or act under the direction of any such nation and who, during time of war, enter or attempt to enter the United States or any territory or possession thereof, through coastal or boundary defenses, and are charged with committing or attempting or preparing to commit sabotage, espionage, hostile or warlike acts, or violations of the law of war, shall be subject to the law of war and to the jurisdiction of military tribunals; and that such persons shall not be privileged to seek any remedy or maintain any proceedings, directly or indirectly, or to have any such remedy or proceeding sought in their behalf, in the courts of the United States, or of its states, territories, and possessions, except under such regulations as the Attorney General, with the approval of the Secretary of War, may from time to time prescribe.

No Precise Precedent

There appears to be no precise precedent for the issue which the saboteur defense is raising. There is the case of Lambdin P. Milligan, an Indianan who was arrested by military authorities in 1864 on a charge of conspiracy, disloyal practices, inciting to insurrection, and aiding and comforting the enemy.

After he was found guilty by a military commission and sentenced to execution, Milligan filed a writ of habeas corpus in United States Circuit Court, and the case was carried to the Supreme Court, which decided that the military commission did not have jurisdiction and the case should have been tried by a civil court.

It was a bare 5-to-4 decision, and Chief Justice Salmon P. Chase not only dissented, but protested. He said the power of Congress "to authorize trials for crimes against the security and safety of the national forces may be derived from its Constitutional power to raise and support armies and to declare war." He added that the civil courts "might be open and undisturbed in their functions . . . yet wholly incompetent to avert threatened danger or to punish, with adequate promptitude and certainty, the guilty conspirators."

But the Court held that a military commission had no power in a state not involved or in rebellion, and where the usual civil courts, both Federal and state were open; that the military court did not have jurisdiction because (a) the civil courts were functioning and (b) martial law was not in effect. The case was taken from the military court and given to the civil courts.

Question of Citizenship

Thus in this case the Supreme Court held that since Milligan was a citizen he could not be treated as a prisoner of war but the opinion appears to indicate that if a habeas corpus hearing showed a petitioner to be an enemy national the authority of a military commission having him in custody would not be in jeopardy.

Six of the captured spies are German nationals; two are American citizens who returned to Germany for tutelage in expert sabotage before being smuggled into the United States by a Nazi U-boat.

In the city's social center—Near Park Avenue—Within walking distance from the Third Church
Low Summer Rates are
SINGLE with BATH . . . from $3.00
DOUBLE with BATH . . . from $4.00
2-ROOM SUITES . . . from $5.00
GROUPS OF 4 OR MORE $1.50 PER PERSON
La Salle du Bois Restaurant. Air Cooled
The HOTEL LA SALLE
30 EAST 60th STREET, NEW YORK CITY

Giving requires good sense
—Ovid
GEORG JENSEN INC.
Fifth Avenue at 53rd St.
NEW YORK

NEW YORK CITY
KINDLBERGER
FIRE PROOF STORAGE WAREHOUSES
EST. 40 YEARS
Coast to Coast
MOVING PACKING SHIPPING
to any part of U. S. & to all foreign countries
Agent Allied Van Lines
RUGS CLEANED & STORED. VAULTS FOR SILVER, ETC.
Webster Ave. at 170th St.

EMINENCE

You'll find The Taft's the top in convenience, service, comfort and real economy!
2000 ROOMS, BATH AND RADIO FROM $2.50
HOTEL TAFT
ALFRED LEWIS, MGR
7th AVE. AT 50th ST. NEW YORK
TIMES SQUARE AT RADIO CITY
SING & SING MANAGEMENT

Nazi Plan for Europe: A Police-Ruled State

First reports of the Nazi document disclosing the friction between the German Army and the "Waffen SS" Black Shirt formation, were published last March, and extensively analyzed in The Christian Science Monitor at that time.

Official texts of the document, now released in London, support the original stories and disclose an added significance in the Nazi plan.

The analysis of these disclosures is made by Robert Powell, a ranking authority on contemporary Germany.

By Robert Powell
Special Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, July 28—The German secret document captured in Libya and released in London over the week end throws a searching light on the German conception of post-war Europe. It discloses the predominating role which the armed SS Black Shirt troops would play in the Nazified order. It would convert Europe into a police-ruled state.

The document was captured during the Libyan campaign together with a covering letter which shows that the plan was first circulated secretly in August, 1940, only to the highest Army officers.

Later, in May, 1941, Gen. Field Marshal Wilhelm Keitel, as chief of the supreme command of the armed forces, decided that the document should be given the widest publicity among the lower ranks.

The document is obviously intended to adjust relations between the Army and Hitler's Elite SS Guards and to curb the suspicions which have resulted in marked friction between the two armed services.

The most significant, however, from the British viewpoint is that this memorandum issued to the Army reveals the basis on which Germany would "compose" the political difficulties within conquered Europe.

Inner and Outer Cores

It substantiates views often put forward that Hitler's Europe would have an "inner core," presumably consisting of the old Reich and at least Bohemia, Moravia, Austria, Western Poland, Alsace, and Lorraine.

In addition there would be an outer core consisting presumably of as much of the Continent as the Germans will decide is essential for preservation of their political, economic, and cultural development.

Gone are all the Nazi theories of a pure Aryan race with not one single Czech, Pole, or Frenchman within their frontiers. The greater German Reich, as outlined in the document, would include control over nationals who are not well disposed to the Reich.

Hence "it is necessary to maintain state police outside as well as inside the present core to the Reich capable on any and every occasion of representing and asserting the internal authority of the Reich."

Continuance of Gestapo

Hitler's new Europe is to be a continuation of the present Gestapo state brought to conditions of permanent repression by employment of an efficiently trained armed SS. These are to be men "of the best German blood" who unconditionally identify themselves with "Weltanschauung" (philosophy) which is fundamental to the greater German Reich.

Trained in the "soldierly mentality" through active service in this war the armed SS will be fitted for their new task.

But even more significant is Hitler's complete abandonment of any ideas of Socialism of democracy. For this Corps of Elite defenders of the new Europe must "never fraternize with the proletariat and with that Underworld which undermines the fundamental idea."

[The document is in Hitler's confused German and though the word "Unterwelt" is used, it does not mean the underworld of criminals or gangsters, but of any section of the community which may oppose Nazi theories].

Old Friends Forgotten

Now that he has achieved such overwhelming power Hitler abandons any pretense of pandering to those people who brought him to power. He assumes that he has conquered Europe for the German "Herrenvolk" (lords) but realizes that he must have a herren-caste to keep watch over them and the people of the occupied countries.

In other words Hitler assumes a state of civil war, of continual unrest, in the Reich he is to rule. Obviously he is influenced by the old fear of 1918, "a stab in the back" theory.

Equally important for a proper understanding of the relationship between the powers fighting for mastery in Germany today is the light this document throws on the Army.

Its position relative to the population as a whole is secured by the fact that it will never be used against Volksgenossen, (fellow citizens) but only against exterior enemies of the Reich.

As a further sop to the Army, the document lays down that units of the armed SS "should not exceed 5 to 10 per cent of the peace-time strength of the Army."

The occasion of this document is obviously timed to establish a working compromise between the Army and the SS armed forces, and as so often in the past Hitler sought to play off one party against the other.

While it provides that the military section of the "SS" shall have the postwar job of policing "the greater German Reich in its final form," the Regular Army will "solely and exclusively fight exterior enemies of the Reich," the order said.

Obviously Hitler intends to turn to the stronger in any crisis.

Bulwark for Militarism

This document is also worth careful study by persons who still think a lasting peace possible through a compromise arrangement with the "Generals" in Germany today.

For here it is clearly shown that these same Generals are prepared to support a Gestapo state throughout Europe, provided only that Germany's military might be allowed to continue undisturbed as a menace to all that is opposed to German militarism.

Hence hopes of any lasting peace under such a system are few indeed, since with a strong army and a powerful armed SS the new German Reich would be free to impose its will anywhere it chooses.

This memo was, as already mentioned, first secretly circulated in August, 1940, when German propaganda was busily announcing a new order "freed from external domination and co-operating in brotherly love."

One might recall Hitler's own words in the Reichstag on Jan. 30, 1941: "The year 1941, I am convinced, will be a historic year of a great new order in Europe. . . . This year will help lay the foundations of a true understanding among the nations, thus assuring a reconciliation among them."

This secret memo shows this so-called new order merely a propaganda ruse.

To those people who imagine that conditions have altered for the better in the meantime in Germany it is only necessary to add that the position of Heinrich Himmler and his police army has been strengthened both to act against German civilians or even against the fighting services if necessary.

Himmler has his own headquarters on the Eastern Front, the SS armed divisions in the field [of which there are 10] have their own divisional commanders, though these are subordinated to the higher commanders of the Army.

Close Watch on Terms

In addition, the German Generals have been brought to heel, and since the dismissal of Field Marshal Walther von Brauschich the Führer has distinguished very carefully in all his speeches and orders of the day between soldiers of the Army and the Armed Black Shirts (Waffen SS), whom he has described as his own special troops.

On the home front also the SS consolidated themselves with Martin Bormann, Himmler's close friend in control.

Definite steps have also been taken to establish Armed SS units consisting of local nationals in a number of occupied countries, especially Holland and Norway, where it is hoped they will defend the new order as did the Janissaries from the overlords in the old Turkish Empire.

But whatever changes may come, one thing is established, Hitler has nothing for the world but a "police state."

Old Glory—Australian Made

Wide World

Industry 'Down Under' Produces for U. S. Army

A United States flag getting some finishing touches from an Australian seamstress. Shortage of cotton results in practically everything being made from wool, including flags.

French Underground Leader Says Revolt Awaits Invasion

LONDON, July 28 (AP)—Prof. André Philip, escaped French underground leader, said yesterday that a United Nations invasion "would throw all Occupied France into immediate revolt."

Professor Philip, who reached Great Britain yesterday to join Gen. Charles de Gaulle while being sought by the Gestapo, warned, however, that "an unsuccessful invasion would result in a terrible slaughter by the Germans."

"If an affair like St. Nazaire, when the people fought alongside the Commandos, is repeated two or three times, then the slaughter by the Germans will break the people's spirit," he said.

He asserted that for the first year after the fall of France, radiocasts by the BBC were the core of resistance by underground groups.

He added, however, that "warnings such as were given recently that people move away from the French coast are playing with the nerves of the people. They wait each day, ready to help an invasion which never comes."

He said that despite blows by the Gestapo, largely in Paris, French underground resistance had grown steadily since the United States entered the war.

Professor Philip said the underground organization in France now "takes orders direct from General de Gaulle and considers itself a unit of the Fighting French within France."

He said that although France was expecting a bumper farm crop this year, Chief of Government Pierre Laval was sending so much to Germany that people in cities were starving.

"The populace," Professor Philip declared, "is terrified at the thought of facing another winter."

He disclosed that thousands of Germans from Cologne and heavily bombed sections of the Ruhr Valley had been moved into Paris.

A fifth of Unoccupied France is in a state of anarchy with five or six police forces fighting one another, Professor Philip said. He described Marshal Philippe Pétain as without power and said M. Laval, hated by the people, was trying to set up a Gestapo of his own.

He said "the one point on which Pétain would stand firm against Laval" would be to keep M. Laval from placing the French Fleet in German hands.

Some French families who lost relatives in the Renault factory bombing at Paris have been "magnificent," Professor Philip declared. He said "they realize that the RAF must bomb factories being used by the Germans."

Wreck Kills Nazis

NEW YORK, July 28 (AP)—The British Radio reported today that 40 German soldiers were killed in the wrecking of a troop train by saboteurs between Paris and Cherbourg. The BBC, heard here by CBS, said the Nazis were en route to Paris on leave.

Cripps Warns Gandhi Against Interfering in War Effort

LONDON, July 28 (AP)—Sir Stafford Cripps, whose independence mission to India failed last spring, has criticized Mohandas K. Gandhi's stand for immediate withdrawal of the British rule from India and declared that the actions of a "visionary" must not be allowed to thwart the United Nations' drive for victory in the East.

With threatened mass civil disobedience measures sponsored by Gandhi expected to receive the approval of the All-India Congress Party, Aug. 7 and the whole issue heading toward a climax, Sir Stafford told Americans that "your sons as well as ours are helping to defend India and wage war against the Japanese.

"Your policy as well as ours is to defend India."

"The issue is too grave and too great for the whole world," Sir Stafford said in a broadcast directed especially to the United States.

"American, Chinese, Indian and British soldiers must not be sacrificed in the gallant struggle for the liberty of the world by a political party maneuvering in India or any other country. It is the interest of India that is at stake as well as that of China, Britain and the United States."

Saying that he regretted the stand taken by Gandhi, Sir Stafford, Lord Privy Seal and spokesman for Prime Minister Churchill in the House of Commons, asserted that Gandhi, "unprepared to wait (for freedom after the war) would rather jeopardize the freedom and the whole cause of the United Nations."

"He threatens extremes of pressure in this most difficult hour to win political power for his own party (the All-India Congress Party)," Sir Stafford continued. "He may gain a measure of support for his mass disobedience, but, for the sake of India as well as for the cause of the United Nations, it will be our duty to insist on keeping India as a safe and orderly base for our joint operations against the Japanese.

"Whatever steps are necessary for this end, we must take fearlessly. Once victory is gained, India has been offered complete freedom to provide whatever way she chooses for her own self-government. But that victory must first be gained. We cannot allow the actions of a visionary, however distinguished in the fight for freedom in the past, to thwart the United Nations' drive for victory in the East."

Sir Stafford said that Gandhi has demanded that "we should walk out of India with its deep-rooted religious divisions without any constitutional form of government and with no organized administration. No responsible Government could take such a step, least of all in the midst of war."

Gandhi Warns Japan

BOMBAY, July 28 (AP)—Mohandas K. Gandhi in his newspaper Harijan warned the Japanese against expecting a welcome if they invade India.

The Indian Nationalist leader said he is agitating for Indian independence now, not to embarrass the United Nations, but because he believes the Allied powers will be unable to beat the Axis combination unless India is free.

British Dine for 5 Shillings—Plus

By R. Maillard Stead
Military Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, July 28—Although the Government now stipulates that the top price for a meal bought in public shall be no higher than five shillings, British gourmets have discovered that there is many a slip between this price and the final bill.

For instance, a five-shilling dinner at London's smarter restaurants today may mount up to as high as 12s. 6d. on the final check.

If there doesn't seem to be as much of a variety of niceties on the menu as before the war, there is a greater frankness on the management's part in admitting how much of the dinner price has been diverted behind the scenes to such purposes as profit, pleasurable surroundings, entertainment, and service.

These extra charges which are tacked onto the bill are legalized by a regulation which permits their existence under the name of "cover charges." This may amount to anything between a shilling and 7s. 6d. according to the degree of luxury which is offered.

Special Permit Needed

This cover fee, which is exclusive of the cost of the food, can be made only at those establishments especially permitted by the Ministry of Food to add an extra house charge onto the five-shilling bill.

The Berkeley Hotel, for example, charges 3s. 6d. for cover, 2s. 6d. for dancing in a room where this occurs, while at Prunier's, where there is no music, the cover charge is a straight 7s. 6d. The Ritz Restaurant, also without music, levies 7s. 6d. and the Savoy puts on a 6s. 6d. cover charge with an extra half crown for entertainment—dancing or cabaret. Boulestin, without music, adds a 6s. 6d. cover charge, Claridge's Hotel where there is an orchestra but no dancing adds 7s. 6d. The Carlton Grill charges 5s. 6d. without dancing and the Dorchester, like the Savoy, charges 7s. 6d. for cover and 2s. 6d. for dancing and entertainment.

The problem chefs have to wrestle with is concocting a five-shilling meal that will satisfy a customer paying twice that amount for it. Lobster, caviar, game and asparagus are ruled out for quantitative presentation and the general rule is simplicity served with sophistication.

These considerations, however, apply only to a small minority of diners. The vast majority are not affected for the simple reason that it never was their practice to exceed three courses or spend more than five shillings on a meal. Indeed, in these days when popular low-priced restaurants often are reduced to offering a very limited choice of dishes, it would take a concentrated effort to hoist the bill up to the five-shilling mark for food alone.

Easy to Cheat Law

Rationing regulations prevent more than a limited consumption of dishes affected by them. So at lunch shops, which have been transformed into cafeterias, for example—these represent the eating habit of millions of city workers—the expenditure of five shillings would involve a repast of either disconcerting diversity or soporific monotony. It is, however, at snack bars that the enforcement officers for the order which became effective June 15 would find the greatest difficulty in detecting evasions, unintentional or otherwise. At other types of establishments table d'hôte meals or ordinary table service act as an automatic checkup. But in a rush hour at a cafeteria or snack bar, where checks are not issued, an eater, in defiance of the law or with just careless abandon, is liable to eat more than his five shillings' worth without detection.

As a matter of fact, dishonest eaters—and it is not suggested that there are many—can escape detection anyway by the simple process of eating various portions of a single meal in a number of different restaurants. A few cases actually have come to light of persons going the limit at successive restaurants this way.

British hotel proprietors come under that category as well, it seems. For so far only one prosecution has been heard under the "meals in establishments" order and that was for the imposition of a house charge by a restaurateur whose application for permission to make one had been refused. He attempted to get the same result by charging 1s. 6d. for a beverage and 1s. 6d. for the use of hat pegs flambuoyantly described as a cloakroom.

Few Granted Permits

A special dispensation must be obtained from the Ministry of Food in order to add specified house charges onto the five-shillings meal limit in order to cover running expenses. In the London area, less than a hundred of these were granted in response to 139 applications. Outside of those concessions, all meals taken in hotels, restaurants, and clubs are subject to the five-shillings limit.

Another food limitation is the food curfew which prohibits the consumption of food between 11 o'clock at night and 5 o'clock in the morning except to hotel residents or in establishments especially licensed for the service of meals to night workers and travelers. This can involve a genuine hardship in many cases and it certainly is apt to involve a queue of almost football-match proportions at the two principal London eating houses that have been allowed to continue their long-established practice of serving meals all night.

A three-course limit is imposed on diners under the present rules. This means, in general terms, that they must choose between soup or hors d'oeuvres, then between fish and some other main dish, and end up with dessert. Beverages are extra and usually charged for accordingly.

An anomaly, from the viewpoint of food consumption, is that while a casual diner in a restaurant is subject to the limitations of the new order, these do not apply to a customer consuming a meal in a private room reserved for his exclusive use.

To prevent other concomitants of a five-shilling meal from being raised in price, the "meals in establishment order" restricts charges for dancing, cabaret entertainment, beverage, and service charges on the bill, the maximum dance charge being 2s. 6d., and the maximum service charge being 6d., for every five shillings or part of five shillings on the bill.

The Ministry of Food emphasizes that all licenses so far granted for house and entertainment charges are provisional and that they are subject to modifications in the light of experience.

Britain Producing All Its Vegetables

Wide World-Associated Press

London

Britain's entire supply of green vegetables is being grown on this island, which before the war imported around 1,000,000 tons a year. It was figured that this Nation, with 648 persons to the square mile, was feeding more individuals in proportion to its area than any other country.

Despite this, however, the Ministry of Food warned:

"There is no room for complacency over England's food position, because of the uncertainty as to what is going to happen to our supplies."

Typical of what Britain has done to better its food supplies were increases of 50 per cent in the production of wheat, barley and other cereals, and a 70 per cent increase from prewar figures in the potato crop.

British Changes

Recorded by CBS

LONDON, July 28—England's new ration year began yesterday with increased allotments of cheese and sugar, but less canned goods, and sweets and chocolate rationed for the first time.

The cheese ration has been doubled to half a pound a week for the time being. An extra half pound of sugar has been allowed for two weeks for jam-making.

Against this, consumption of certain tinned foods, largely shipped from abroad, has been cut for the first few weeks.

People who have most of their meals away from home on five days or more a weeek may now have to surrender coupons at restaurants and hotels. Sweets and chocolate are rationed for the first time. For the first months Britons are to get two ounces a week, but later on, when stocks have been built up, children may be allowed more.

Himmler Expands

WASHINGTON, July 28 (AP)—The Office of War Information reported that Heinrich Himmler, chief of the German Gestapo, had moved in on the Nazi Food Administration.

This step, the OWI said, followed reports in German newspapers that a food shortage was feared, and that imported Polish and Ukrainian farm laborers were sabotaging German agriculture.

A broadcast by Radio Berlin, picked up by the Federal Communications Commission, announced appointment of two high-ranking officials of Himmler's organization to key positions in the Food Administration, OWI said.

Man Who Served Navy 40 Years Rejoins at 80

SAN FRANCISCO, July 28 (AP)—George Sanderson is returning to the Navy at the age of 80.

Mr. Sanderson was unsuccessful in attempts to get back in until he traveled to Washington and got an order from Secretary of the Navy Frank Knox. He first entered the Navy in 1882 and served 40 years.

Assigned to duty as an assistant recruiting officer, he is the oldest man in active service with the Navy.

Mustang Plane Good 'Mount'

WITH AN RAF FIGHTER COMMAND, July, 28, (AP) — Battle-trained RAF pilots have given their approval to the U. S.-built "Mustang" fighter planes, American equivalents of the famous "Hurricanes."

The Mustangs are likely to bear the brunt of low-altitude fighting in any United Nations invasion of the continent.

"Americans certainly did us a good job on these Mustangs," a pilot of this Army Co-operation Station declared.

The Mustangs are the only American day fighters now operated by the RAF. They have been assigned to the Army Co-operation group, and have been used for low-level attacks on ground targets in occupied France. They are manufactured by North American Aviation, Inc.

Like the Hurricanes, the Mustangs which were reported to have attained a speed of almost 400 miles an hour in tests in America, can be used on many types of missions. They are good for low-altitude fighting, for attacks on ground targets, for reconnaissance, and can carry bombs under their wings as the Hurricanes do.

While their present armament is a secret, it has been announced in the Unied States that they once carried six machine guns in the wings and two in the nose.

The Mustang is the only fighter in the world equipped with the new type airflow wing developed about two years ago by the National Aeronautical Society of Langley Field, Va.

In a recent operation one Mustang ran into a German balloon cable which cut a wing almost in half. But the plane got back to its base whereupon the pilot stepped out and reverentially kissed the machine.

Another Mustang was hit by an antiaircraft shell which exploded a munitions box, damaged wings and sent splinters flying over the fuselage. This machine also got home.

Nazis to 'Requisition' French?

Recorded by CBS

LONDON, July 28—Pierre Laval has admitted that the Germans have plans to requisition French labor if he fails to obtain the 350,000 volunteers for work in Germany, the BBC reported.

The Laval statement was said to have been made while the Chief of Government was addressing the leaders of French industry at the Hotel Matignon in Paris on May 30.

Messier Lagardelle, the Secretary of State to Labor, had just spoken before him. M. Lagardelle admitted bluntly, BBC said, that Germany would requisition French labor if sufficient volunteers to work in Germany could not be obtained.

It was then that M. Laval spoke, BBC explained. He apologized for M. Lagardelle's expression "requisition," but admitted that it was nevertheless correct. "In my opinion," he said, "it is for you industrialists to avoid requisitioning by helping us to find Germany 350,000 French workers now."

The industrialists were said to have received these announcements with silence. Some protested against the odious rule required of them. The general feeling expressed was that they must show solidarity before workers and that it is for the German authorities to take full responsibility.

In another radiocast yesterday, BBC said that a German, Rudolf Schmidt, had spoken on the Vichy Radio to help M. Laval's campaign to persuade French workers to go to Germany. He declared that on the response to this appeal depended the chances of French war prisoners being released.

Herr Schmidt also promised that, if the French workers would sign up in their thousands instead of in their hundreds to help solve Germany's manpower problems, Hitler would allow France some kind of place in his so-called new order.

Liquorless War Appeal Heard

GRAND RAPIDS, Mich., July 28 (AP)—A demand for "elimination of the alcoholic beverage industry" for the duration of the war greeted delegates gathering here today for the opening of the international convention of the Disciples of Christ.

Incorporated in the denomination's annual report to members, the demand was coupled with an expression of concern "over evidences of increased consumption of alcohol in the city of Washington" and a call upon Congress for passage of the Sheppard bill to give authorities of the armed services immediate control over the sale of liquor near military establishments.

Leaders of the church, which claims more than 1,500,000 members, planned to distribute the report to 5,000 delegates they expect to attend the six-day convention formally opening tonight.

Respite for British Workers

LONDON, July 28 (BPS)—British wartime workers are to receive one week's vacation under a plan which will close down entire plants and factories on a staggered schedule throughout the country, it has been announced here.

The plan, which has already been put in operation, will not curtail war production. It is felt that if workers are enabled to relax for a brief time from the high tension under which they have been working for so long, production will actually be increased.

Last summer, when the Government was advised that vacations would be a necessity this summer for the public welfare of the workers, experiments were tried in "staggering" individual vacations in a number of factories. This plan was not practical, and the alternative plan was adopted.

Because many of Britain's war workers have been shifted from their peacetime homes to far distant factories, the present vacation plan will enable large numbers of them to return for a brief period to their families. Among them are many skilled women who have broken family ties in the interest of the all-out war effort.

Also among the workers who will receive furloughs are men and women new to industry who require a rest to refresh themselves after their new long hours. In this group are the new recruits to heavy industry from "white collar" jobs.

There is another aspect of this vacation plan which will greatly aid the total war effort. During the last 17 months industrial boilers have been running at a pressure which has been calculated at about 25 per cent above normal. Other machinery has similarly been overtaxed. Now, as soon as the regular workers leave for their vacations, entire plants will swarm with maintenance men who will clean the boilers and inspect and overhaul machinery.

Australians Raise Sunken U. S. Ship

SOMEWHERE IN AUSTRALIA, July 28 (AP) — A large American cargo ship sunk by the Japanese, has been raised and towed 2,200 miles and is now in an Australian port for repairs. It is expected to be back in service soon.

The work of salvaging the cargo and raising the ship and temporarily repairing it for the long haul was accomplished under the constant danger of a Japanese air attack. The ship was raised under the supervision of Capt. J. P. Williams, Commonwealth salvage officer who earlier in the war recovered more than $7,000,000 in gold from the sunken ship, Niagara.

After the cargo of this latest ship was recovered undamaged, a tug towed the vessel at an average speed of three miles an hour for 37 days. Fifty-two Japanese planes were encountered one day and 40 another during the tow.

Night Work on British Farms

LONDON, July 28 (AP)—Minister of Agriculture Robert S. Hudson told the House of Commons today that plans for increasing wheat acreage might necessitate night work for farmers.

He said the area under wheat would be increased by 600,000 acres and "if certain arrangements we are discussing now mature, farmers will be expected to work by night as well as by day."

Contrasting the crop situation in Great Britain and Germany, Mr. Hudson said there had been some waste in potatoes, with more grown than needed, but he added:

"What would have been said if this country had found itself in the same state as Germany," where "Hamburg was entirely without potatoes from July 2 to July 13 and Vienna was in the same state during the week ended July 4?"

Sir Kingsley Wood, Chancellor of the Exchequer, announced in the House of Commons that the Treasury had authorized an increase in Britain's fiduciary note issue by £50,000,000, making a total of £860,000,000 in circulation.

Fiduciary notes are currency without gold backing.

Sir Kingsley said the additional currency was necessary because of higher earnings and savings by workers not accustomed to depositing banks, increased use of cash instead of checks and other wartime considerations.

The Ministry of Information announced officially today that "the Prime Minister does not intend to make a further statement reviewing the war before the summer adjournment" of Parliament.

The announcement followed upon publication in London newspapers of a report that Mr. Churchill intended to make a comprehensive review of the war on all fronts in the House of Commons before the summer recess, and that the review would be followed by a war debate. The date of the recess has not been announced.

FOR Body Beauty
Mavis Talcum is an incomparable body-beauty luxury . . . you'll love it generously . . . lavishly . . . your bath . . . activities . . . before . . . after . . . buy Mavis today . . . at all cosmetic counters.
P. S. Men like Mavis, too.
MAVIS talcum
THE FRAGRANCE OF FLOWERS
V. VIVAUDOU

Hotel Empire

Before You Renew
or take out new insurance, see your agent representing
Hartford
Fire Insurance Company
Values are changing rapidly these days. A revision of your insurance may be needed every three or four months to make certain it really protects you. Talk this over with your Hartford agent before you renew your insurance or take out new policies. If you don't know his name just call Western Union and ask.
Hartford Fire Insurance Company
Hartford, Connecticut Founded 1810

A great pair for PROTECTION
You buy War Stamps and Bonds to protect the future of America. You insure in Norfolk and Dedham to protect your home. During 117 years of faithful service, Norfolk and Dedham has averaged to return more than 20% dividends to its policyholders. Today, patriotic Americans are using insurance dividends to purchase more War Stamps and more War Bonds.
NORFOLK DEDHAM MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE CO.

Pirates Arrive in Hub With Elbie Fletcher Their Head Man in Batter's Box

Byron Nelson Beats Heafner In Tam O'Shanter Play-Off

CHICAGO, July 28 (AP)—Byron Nelson, one of the greatest of modern linksmen, was homeward bound today with $2,500 in his hip pocket, once again having demonstrated that when the big money is on the line he virtually is unbeatable.

The demonstration came as the grand finale to that golfing circus known as the Tam O'Shanter $15,000 open tournament.

Yesterday Nelson crushed big Clayton Heafner of Durham, N. C., by four strokes in their 18-hole play-off for the championship of the oddest of all golf events. The pair had tied at the end of the regular 72 holes with totals of 280.

Took Course Apart

As though to atone for his unaccountable lapse of the previous day, when he soared to an inglorious 77 on the fourth round, the ex-Texan took Tam O'Shanter's soggy acres apart with a 67—five under par—to send Heafner down to defeat.

Not that Heafner weakened. The big fellow stayed in there gamely all the way to score his 71.

Aside from his one terrible round, Nelson shot these scores at Tam O'Shanter: 67-71-65-67—270.

39 Straight

Although he has not been the country's top money winner the last few years—his chum, Ben Hogan, holding that distinction—Nelson has shown a remarkable propensity for capturing the really big purses. He has finished in the money in 39 consecutive tournaments over a period of 18 months.

Yesterday Nelson was out in 33, back in 34. He was down to Heafner only once during the play-off. Two up at the turn, he was converting it into a rout toward the close.

Blasted Into Hole

Probably the match was decided as early as the fifth hole where Nelson, already 1-up, blasted into the hole from about 35 feet for an eagle to beat Heafner's birdie three. After that experience Heafner must have realized it was no use.

Most of the professionals already were in St. Paul today, practising for the $5,000 open tournament starting Thursday. But Nelson and his wife were en route to their Toledo, Ohio, home.

Harbor All-Stars Play Harvard Nine In Game Tomorrow

One of the major battles of the local summer diamond season takes place at Soldiers Field, Cambridge tomorrow afternoon when a team from the Harbor Defenses of Boston goes to Harvard to meet the Crimson. The Harbor All-Stars are made up of the best talent in the Harbor Defense League and include several outstanding ballplayers.

The starting line-up for the All-Stars is still in question as competition is keen. Doug Worden, former Braves farmhand who is currently pitching for Uncle Sam at Fort Dawes, seems to have captured the mound assignment as he boasts a record of 107 strikeouts in 57 innings thus far this season. Worden is being pushed for the starting role by Mike Molski, winner of all his starts this year and a large factor in Fort Warren's unbeaten record. Molski has won seven to date and his efforts have put Warren at the top of the Harbor League.

Doug Safallo, hard-hitting first sacker from Fort Heath, may be at the initial sack. The rangy Heath star is batting for a terrific figure and his fielding makes his the logical choice. The rest of the positions are still in the balance, however, and the nightly workouts at Fort Dawes show up some fine ball.

The game with Harvard is one of a series arranged by Capt. Walter Adler, Special Service Officer for the Harbor Defenses. The soldier All-Stars are under the direction of Lieut. Thomas W. Sharkey, a former West Point diamond star.

Nine Places To Midwest Grid Stars

CHICAGO (AP) — Midwestern players have been chosen to fill nine of the 11 starting positions in the collegiate All-Star football line-up that will oppose the Chicago Bears, national pro champions, in Soldier Field, Chicago, Aug. 28.

The Chicago Tribune, sponsor of the ninth annual charity game, announced the choices were made by 4,928,083 fans who voted in a poll conducted by it and 200 associated newspapers and radio stations in 38 States and the District of Columbia.

The 11 top choices were:

End—Mal Kutner, Texas.
Tackle—James Daniell, Ohio State.
Guard—Bernie Crimmins, Notre Dame.
Center—Vincent Banonis, Detroit.
Guard—Bob Jeffries, Missouri.
Tackle—Al Blozis, Georgetown.
End—Charles Ringer, Minnesota.
Quarterback — Dick Erdlitz, Northwestern.
Halfback—Bruce Smith, Minnesota.
Halfback—Steve Juzwik, Notre Dame.
Fullback—Jack Graf, Ohio State.

The All-Star coaching staff, to be announced, must start this line-up unless a player is unable to accept election or is physically unfit the night of the game. In that event the man next in line in the voting list must be advanced to the vacancy at the kick-off.

In addition to the starters, the Tribune invited 64 other players to round out the squad. As many as accept will report at Northwestern University Aug. 8, the same day the Bears begin training at St. John's Military Academy, Delafield, Wis.

Thirty-four universities and colleges were represented in the 73 invitations wired to the candidates. The nine Big Ten schools having football teams were included.

It Makes No Difference Now

Associated Press

Missed Putt Spelled Trouble Once

Byron Nelson in the picture at the right is not at all happy at having missed this third-round putt at the 18th green—a miss that cost him a bonus of $1,000 if it had dropped for a Tam o' Shanter course record of 64. Later that stroke would have meant the $2,500 first prize, for at the conclusion of 72 holes he was tied with Clayton Heafner. Everything came out all right for Byron, however, as he defeated Heafner by four strokes in their play-off. In the picture at the left, Nelson is being congratulated by his big opponent.

Many Interesting Angles Seen in Jaques Cup Golf

By A. Linde Fowler
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

There were a lot of interesting angles to the Jaques Memorial Cup golf tournament at The Country Club this last week end that did not figure in the news reports. It was an event in which youth and age, speaking entirely in a golfing sense, intermingled to a degree second only to a father-and-son, and some of the oldsters showed the youngsters a thing or two. One of the youngsters, George Nye of The Country Club, student at Harvard, probably was the longest hitter in the field, when he really connected; but for distance, accuracy and consistency off the tees, I saw nobody out ahead of the 53-year-old Judge Joe Monahan, while a close second was 52-year-old Howard Paul, who was hitting right out with the powerful Joe Monahan, Jr., and with Ted Bishop.

Young Nye stands close to six feet four and winds up for a tee shot with almost the elasticity and abandon of Jesse Guilford at about the same age, when the "Siege Gun" was almost hitting his left heel on his backswing and smashing out drives to a chorus of "Oh's!" and "Ah's!" by the galleries way back from 1914 to the late twenties. This lad Nye, partner of Ray Marad, uncorked a tee shot at the 10th hole of the second round that actually fell just short of one of the bunkers guarding the approach to the eighth green, a matter of surely over 300 yards, practically all carry, and more than a hundred yards off the line. Then he hit the pin on his second shot and had a foot putt for a birdie.

Skied and Sprayed

But Nye skied them and sprayed them, whereas Judge Monahan was down the middle most of the time, and hit a couple in one round that would tax even a Jimmie Thomson to duplicate; one at the ninth hole in the first round that was fully 280, finishing uphill, out so far that he was home with a 7-iron, and one at the long 11th, against a slight wind, that was out beyond the cliff that marks an extremely long tee shot, especially from where they were teeing off.

Howard Paul on this same hole in the semifinals; this time wind favoring, also was out beyond the cliff, and home with a spoon, almost holing a putt for an eagle 3. In the final he probably would have been just as far had he been a little more to the left. As it was, he hit too far, for his ball brought up in the rough at the edge of the cliff, whence he could have been home with an iron had the lie been half decent.

Having Great Year

Some of these old-timers, like Howard Paul, have been having a great year, as exemplified by Ellis Knowles when he smashed the National Seniors' record with a total of 143 at Apawamis; George Rotan, 145 in the same tournament; and Howard Bushway in establishing a new mark in the New England Seniors at Woodland. From John Chew, Paul's partner in the Jaques Cup, I got it that Howard in eight consecutive rounds, including the four-ball at Winchester, had no score worse than 73, had three 70's and a 71.

When I remarked to Howard Paul on how well he was hitting the ball, not having seen him play in a long time, his response was: "You should see my son David. He outhits me 20 yards or more consistently, and uses irons at least two under me for the same distance." Clarence Cochrane, winner of the Jaques two years ago with John Chew as his partner, subscribed to that. Young Paul is a plebe at Annapolis, and was delighted when he was allowed to play for the Navy against Notre Dame in a team match, and was picked for an exhibition match in which Gene Sarazen was major domo at Annapolis this spring.

Importance of Putt

Judge Monahan and his son Joe, Jr., who will shortly be defending their title in the father-and-son at Winchester, are still having a battle royal for hitting honors, but Junior had brought home forcibly to him, once again, how important is the putt. He and his father were trying to stage a comeback against Paul and Chew and at the 15th Junior was a yard from the cup in three and apparently about to reduce the deficit to one up until Paul sank a 15-foot putt for a 4 and Junior missed his short one for a half. The value of that putt, or the disaster of missing it, was apparent when he had his father won the short 16th, and then his father sank a mean six-footer for a birdie at the 17th, to win another and carry the match to the home hole.

Speaking of oldsters, Arthur Corwin, 54, and grandfather of four, teamed up with Griff Fallon to beat Ted Tewksbury and Jack McCarthy in the first round of the Clyde Park, before going down before the veteran Dr. C. T. Porter and Pierce Edmunds in the second round, the winners going on to win that division. But Corwin can still view this season with great complacency, in that he won the Winchester club championship, defeated four members none of whom was more than 27, or half his years, and downed the sterling Arthur Rogers in the final, after Arthur had clicked off a 71 in winning his semifinal.

Appreciate Difference

In a previous article I mentioned that Howard Paul, at 52, told Herbert Jacques how he looked forward to the Jaques tournament for a whole year. One of the newcomers to the tournament, young Billie Danforth, played in the event for the first time and now feels the same way about it as does Paul. He won the first round for himself and Ben Goodale by pitching into the 18th cup for a deuce, out of a bunker. Billie thought the greens were too hard, and should have been watered more, so that a ball would hit and stop quicker. He told that to Francis Ouimet and Francis immediately responded, "Now you can appreciate what we were up against in the old days." Could anything illustrate better the difference in modern scoring?

Change From Last Season In Averages

NEW YORK, July 28 (AP)—This time last year the National League was suffering tinges of embarrassment whenever batting percentages were considered because Ted Williams of the Boston Red Sox was burning the fences with a .400 plus average.

But it is even-Stephen now with Williams leading the American League and Pete Reiser of Brooklyn topping the National with identical marks of .354.

Williams took a big lead over Joe Gordon of the New York Yankees during the last week and Reiser shaded Ernie Lombardi of the Boston Braves to suggest that the 1942 batting championships in both major leagues may go to the same hitters that won them last year.

Gordon, after setting the pace much of the season in his circuit, has slipped to .336 and Lombardi, himself a former batting champ, backed down to .340.

The leaders in each league:

National League

	G	AB	R	H	PCT.
Reiser, Brooklyn	69	241	61	110	.354
Lombardi, Boston	74	266	33	111	.340
Medwick, Brooklyn	70	263	37	101	.338
Musial, St. Louis	71	272	48	93	.338
Frederick, Pitts.	71	277	46	93	.336
Slaughter, St. Louis	74	280	39	94	.336
W. Cooper, St. Louis	74	280	39	94	.336
Northey, Chicago	70	251	44	84	.335
Mize, New York	71	253	44	84	.332
Nicholson, Chicago	70	253	44	84	.332
Elliott, Pitts.	70	253	41	84	.332

American League

	G	AB	R	H	PCT.
Williams, Boston	56	205	54	72	.351
Gordon, New York	68	253	41	85	.336
Doerr, Boston	68	253	40	85	.336
Wright, Chicago	69	266	39	87	.327
Keltner, Cleve.	69	266	39	87	.327
Pesky, Boston	71	272	46	87	.320
Case, Wash.	70	266	36	85	.320
Stephens, St. Louis	67	236	41	75	.318
Fleming, Cleve.	70	266	36	84	.316
Fox, St. Louis, Boston	70	266	36	84	.316
Boudreau, Cleve.	69	241	39	76	.315

Dick Wakefield Is Compared To Williams of Sox

DALLAS, Texas, July 28 (AP)—Steve O'Neill figured Dick Wakefield, Beaumont's $51,000 outfielder, of major league caliber the first time he saw him swing—and a stiff breeze convinced him conclusively.

It brought the prediction from the former big league catcher that Wakefield would make major league fans think of Ted Williams every time he took his cut.

Down at Beaumont, near the Gulf Coast, explained the skipper of the Detroit farm club, there is a breeze that rolls in every day in such a way as to make it tough on a lefthand hitter.

"You can smack a line drive and the ball often loses its force before reaching the outfield," said O'Neill. "Wakefield is hitting Texas League pitching for .350 against such a handicap. It furnishes a test as strong as any big league park would and I believe he could hit just as much in the majors."

The former University of Michigan star looks like Williams in more ways than one. Fans remark at the physical resemblance to the Boston Red Sox outfielder. He's tall, rather slender, and fast. And, remarks O'Neill: "If the boy has a batting weakness I haven't found it.

"Dick has a more even swing than Williams. I won't say he'll ever be as great a player as Ted but I certainly say he shows all indications."

Minor Leagues

Results July 27

By the Associated Press

International League

Buffalo 9-1, Baltimore 7-12.
Newark 5, Rochester 6.
Syracuse 5, Montreal 7.
Jersey City 4, Toronto 2.

American Association

Kansas City 1-0, Columbus 0-4.
Toledo 4, Milwaukee 5.
Louisville 8, St. Paul 1.
Indianapolis 6, Minneapolis 0.

Pacific Coast League

No games scheduled.

Texas League

Fort Worth 3, Shreveport 2.
Tulsa 3, San Antonio 2.
Beaumont 5, Dallas 1.
Houston 5, Oklahoma City 2.

Southern Association

Knoxville 4, Birmingham 5.
Memphis 6, Little Rock 3.
Only games scheduled.

Eastern League

Springfield at Binghamton, postponed. Only game scheduled.

Boston Batting

Braves

	AB	R	H	HR	BAT	Ave.
Lombardi	266	33	111	6	111	.340
Klutts	266	33	84	11	84	.316
Masi	266	33	84	11	84	.316
Fernandez	266	33	84	11	84	.316
Ryan	266	33	84	11	84	.316
West	266	33	84	11	84	.316
Evers	266	33	84	11	84	.316
Workman	266	33	84	11	84	.316
Earley	266	33	84	11	84	.316
Ramazotti	266	33	84	11	84	.316
Cunningham	266	33	84	11	84	.316
Sain	266	33	84	11	84	.316
Chew	266	33	84	11	84	.316
Gilbert	266	33	84	11	84	.316

Red Sox

	AB	R	H	HR	BAT	Ave.
Clary	266	33	84	11	84	.316
Williams	266	33	84	11	84	.316
Doerr	266	33	84	11	84	.316
Pesky	266	33	84	11	84	.316
Ferriss	266	33	84	11	84	.316
DiMaggio	266	33	84	11	84	.316
Cronin	266	33	84	11	84	.316
Tabor	266	33	84	11	84	.316
Dom	266	33	84	11	84	.316
Peacock	266	33	84	11	84	.316
Hughes	266	33	84	11	84	.316
Campbell	266	33	84	11	84	.316

Former Milton High Star Hitting In Clean-Up Spot

By Ed Rumill
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Much has been written this year about Bob Elliott and how he abandoned the outfield to play third base for the Pittsburgh Pirates. Bob, at 93 runs batted in, is given credit for sparking the mediocre offense of the club. And, no doubt, he is a vital factor and one of Frankie Frisch's best ball players. But as the Buccaneers reached the Hub for a series with the Braves, Elbie Fletcher of Milton was top hitter and No. 4 man in the batting order.

Upon arrival in the town which gave him his start in the big leagues, Fletcher was swinging along at a good .313 pace at his clean-up berth, with five homers and 43 runs batted in. He is the fair-haired boy of Forbes Field, as he once was at Braves Field.

Timely Clouting

The former Milton High School star went to the front of all Pirate hitters when Babe Phelps, the big catcher, settled into a July slump. Elliott was under .300 when figures were last released. In fact, the Pirates are neither hitting nor fielding up to the standard of other Pittsburgh clubs. Only the lowly Phils have made more defensive errors. That the Buccaneers have been able to stay close to the top of the second division is due chiefly to the timely clouting of Fletcher, Elliott and Phelps.

News comes East that Pittsburgh has cooled on the outfit managed by the dynamic Frisch, who is a great pilot regardless of where his team happens to be at the moment. The Forbes Field crowd is not accustomed to second division clubs and is showing it by staying away from the park. However, give Frisch enough ball players and a little time and he will keep the home folks happy.

Geary Still Out

The Pirates took a step in the right direction recently when they parted with a small fortune and a couple of fair ball players for Huck Geary, Minneapolis shortstop. But to date the newcomer has been of little use. He did help spark the winning rally in one game against the Braves. But his appearance at short has been delayed by an ailment. This delay further emphasizes the mistake the Bucs made in parting with Arky Vaughan, a dangerous hitter and grand baserunner.

Frisch came here with only five infielders, including Geary. To add to his troubles, he recently learned that Frank Gustine will probably be drafted inside of a month. Although in 1-B, the second baseman has been told to expect a call at any time, Frisch has considered the recall of Lee Handley, who is at Toronto. Lee, though, is still below his top playing condition.

Johnny Barrett, the Lowell boy, slowed his gait at the plate and was dropped to the lower end of the batting order. But he is still in right field every day, which is good enough.

♪ ♪ ♪

Briefs . . . The Braves and Pirates play a double-header tomorrow, starting at 1:30 . . . Good news from the West this morning, as the Red Sox tightened their grip on the American League's runner-up berth by beating their chief rivals for that berth, the Indians . . . Ted Williams early today was tied with Pete Reiser at .354 for the major league batting lead . . . Ted, by the way, seems a cinch at this stage of the campaign to win the three most coveted offensive crowns—in batting, homers and runs driven in . . . Bob Doerr has taken over second place in the run producing race.

♪ ♪ ♪

No more open dates on the schedule for the Braves this week . . . The Pirates close here on Thursday and the Cincinnati Reds move in on Friday, playing two on Sunday . . . The Pirates this morning were a game and a half behind the fifth-place Chicago Cubs and 6½ in front of the Braves . . . Casey Stengel's experiment of Johnny Sain in a starting role will be watched with interest . . . The Nashville rookie has pitched great relief ball on several occasions . . . The Braves' exhibition with the Lynn Frasers of the New England League, postponed last evening, will be played Sept. 4.

American League

	Won	Lost	P.C.	G.B.
New York	66	39	.629	
Boston	54	42	.563	12½
Cleveland	55	45	.550	13½
St. Louis	52	47	.525	16
Detroit	47	52	.475	21
Chicago	46	54	.426	23½
Washington	38	60	.388	29½
Philadelphia	39	62	.386	30

Results July 27

Boston 8, Cleveland 5.
New York-Chicago, postponed.
Only games scheduled.

National League

	Won	Lost	P.C.	G.B.
Brooklyn	67	28	.705	
St. Louis	59	34	.634	7
Cincinnati	58	44	.532	16½
New York	49	46	.516	18
Chicago	46	51	.474	22
Pittsburgh	42	56	.457	25½
Boston	39	60	.394	30
Philadelphia	27	68	.290	39

Results July 27

Scheduled games postponed.

In the Dugout

with Rumill

A Yankee Comes Back

A few days back the Yankees were on the crest of one of their winning waves. Joe Di Maggio had a consecutive-game hitting streak and was moving at long last toward the .300 circle. Buddy Rosar showed his temporary preference for home cooking by jumping a train for Buffalo. So that somebody would be behind the plate when his pitchers threw, Manager Joe McCarthy signed free agent Rollie Hemsley, and the Cincinnati castoff proceeded to hit the ball like any other Yankee.

Several interesting chapters were added to the New York story in a comparatively brief period, and all the while the powerful McCarthy machine was pushing further away from the rest of the field in the American League.

Credit To Sport

But about that time, also, Red Rolfe returned to the Yankee infield, and few mid-season incidents have been more dramatic, despite the fact that it was overshadowed by other events. The third baseman came crashing back at a time when most outsiders had forgotten he still wore a New York uniform—came back in a manner suggestive of many more brilliant efforts in a career already studded with big moments. For the redhead from Penacook, N. H., has been one of the great players of modern baseball and a credit to the sport.

The story of Rolfe's sudden and unexpected comeback with the world champions is the story of a ball player who refused to give up on himself. He must have known that a majority of the men around him had accepted his big-league career as finished. He could read it in the newspapers; hear it over the radio. Joe McCarthy was sympathetic, but told the critics in the spring that he was going ahead with his plans, not counting on Red.

One More Fling

Rolfe, though, had always been game. You could tell that by the way he played ball. He could make that clutch play in a big game—was at his best in a World Series. A money player, you could call him. And like most ball players, he didn't want to quit the big leagues until he was certain, in his own mind, that he no longer could stand the pace. He wanted to be sure that the younger men had gone by him—were too fast for him. He wanted to take one more fling at the profession that had brought him fame and a comfortable living.

So the former Dartmouth star, who has never lost that Joe College look, slowly brought himself back to playing shape in the pre-game drills of the Yankees. He worked on the infield and he came out for early batting practice, all the time pointing for the day he would be able to again try holding the fort at the far turn.

Still a Yankee

The pride of Penacook was ready when McCarthy gave the word, although Red's first day was hardly spectacular. He made just one hit in 10 tries in a double-header at the Stadium. About all you could say was that he had returned to the line-up. But the next day he left-handed one into the right field bleachers, and knew that he still had those eyes and that power.

And that wasn't all. Rolfe kept swinging and connecting, and the Yankee surge continued. Over a stretch of nine games the third sacker produced five home runs and two of them broke up games in late innings. By that time, nobody could convince Red that he didn't belong. He still was a Yankee.

This is Rolfe's 10th campaign in the American League. At the beginning of '42 he had a .283 lifetime figure, which hardly suggests many big days in the batter's box. But it has been a full .283, with close to 200 hits a year. In '39 he made 213, to lead the league. For seven straight years he scored well over 100 runs. He has hit .400 in one World Series and .300 in two others. And now he is back, getting on base, piling up more hits and runs, and being a vital cog in the Yankee machine

Boston Pitching

Braves

	Games	Won	Lost	P.C.
Hutchings	17	1	0	1.000
Salvo	15	4	3	.571
Sain	30	4	4	.571
Javery	33	5	4	.555
Tobin	33	5	10	.333
Errickson	29	4	7	.364
Javery	29	6	11	.353
Wallace	29	1	2	.333
Bearden	18	1	4	.200

Red Sox

	Games	Won	Lost	P.C.
Chase	7	3	0	1.000
Dickman	34	11	6	.647
Bagby	32	4	3	.571
Dobson	32	4	3	.571
Dodd	29	4	4	.500
Terry	14	4	4	.500
Dyke	14	3	4	.429
Wagner	29	3	10	.231
Heffner	29	2	7	.222
Hubbell	28	1	7	.125

BRAVES FIELD
BRAVES vs. PITTSBURGH

Sports Mirror

By the Associated Press

Three Years Ago

Pittsburgh Pirates sent Gus Suhr to the Philadelphia Phils for Max Butcher.

Five Years Ago

Paul Stagg, son of A. A. Stagg, named head coach at Springfield, Mass., College, a post once held by his famous father.

Theater and Radio News

Flora Robson in Cambridge As Guest Star in 'Suspect'

Flora Robson and grim roles seem to be synonymous so far as the experience of Bostonian audiences is concerned. She was seen here a season ago, it may be remembered, in "Ladies in Retirement." Reginald Denham and Edward Percy, who were the authors of that play, are also the playwrights of "Suspect," which brings her to Brattle Hall in Cambridge this week as the guest star with the Cambridge Summer Theater. Like their previous work this one is not for sensitive playgoers. But it does hold the attention of its audience, and it is acted by Miss Robson with the smouldering intensity of which she is mistress.

The play is not a new one. It was acted in New York in the spring of 1940 with Pauline Lord in the role now played by Miss Robson, but it did not have a very long run. The genesis of the plot, according to report, is a genuine Scottish homicide trial in which the jury brought in a verdict of "not proven."

The playwrights employ the Ibsen technique in gradually allowing the audience to discover events which had taken place long before. Miss Robson plays the part of a mother, a strange, tense, silent woman, whose son is about to marry the daughter of a prominent doctor. The girl and her father are house guests during the two days in which the action of the play takes place. As it happens, a prosperous publisher, who during his earlier years had been a reporter in Edinburgh, comes to the house and recognizes the woman as a girl who had been on trial for murder years before. It had been a sordid case, and although the jury had not convicted, he had not been convinced of her innocence. He tells the doctor what he knows and the two of them confront the woman with their suspicions.

The play reaches a climax which has a terrific theatrical impact, but it is a conclusion that is essentially melodramatic and it tends to upset the credibility of much that has gone before. It leads to the suspicion that the playwrights have been seeking more to startle and shock their audiences than to set down a genuine study in character.

Though Miss Robson dominates the stage with her performance, there is a first-rate bit of acting by Nancy Duncan as a faithful Scottish maid. Allan Tower too does surprisingly well, under the difficulties of stock acting, as the publisher. And there is a pleasant characterization of a likable country vicar, one of the few lighter decorations of the play, by Dennis Gurney. The other parts are competently played, by William Mendrek as the doctor, Mary Barthelmess as his daughter, Philip Huston as her fiance, and Louise Kanasireff as the wife of the publisher.

E. F. M.

Camp Edwards Feature Tonight In Radio Show

New England receives its share of the limelight tonight as two network defense radio shows journey northeastward to pick up talent and speakers in this area. In fact, the "Cheers from the Camps" show, featuring soldier talent, is "Camp Edwards Night," CBS-WEEI, 9:30 p. m. Servicemen scheduled to be heard in this program includes: Privates Leo and Charles Dornan, Brockton; Sgt. Arthur Balzotti, East Boston; Corp. Robert A. Wisefield, Roxbury; Pvt. Albert A. Mell, Taunton; Tech. Sgt. Horatio S. Sternberg, Boston; Pfc. David Leavitt, Brockton; Master Sgt. Eliot Landsman, Dorchester; and Pvt. William McDonald, Dedham.

A pickup from Gloucester, Mass., featuring an interview with fishermen and a description of the contribution they are making to the war effort, is part of the "This Nation at War" program, Blue-WHDH, 9:30 p. m. Other pickups will come from the Army gunnery school at Las Vegas, Nev., and an interview with Major James Rothrock of the Army Ferrying Command, from Bendix, N. J.

Representative Emanuel Celler, New York, is scheduled to be heard speaking on "Espionage," from Washington, CBS-WEEI, 10:30 p. m.

Morton Gould is to conduct his own composition, "Deserted Ballroom," during the "Music for America" program, MBS-WNAC, 8 p. m., as well as a "Homespun Music" medley.

On the Stage

A new musical comedy, "Count Me In," will open the season at the Shubert Theater on Labor Day. Charles Butterworth, June Preisser, and Mary Healy are announced for the cast by the Messrs. Shubert, who are presenting the new show. Harry Kaufman will be in charge of production. Robert Ross will direct the dialogue, and Robert Alton willl stage the dances and ensembles. Howard Bay has been engaged to design the scenery. The book is by Walter Kerr and Leo Brady, and music and lyrics by Ann Ronell.

♪ ♪ ♪

The Lakewood Theater at Skowhegan, Maine, which has now been operating for 42 summers, will open a brief season on Monday, Aug. 3, to keep intact its record of continuous operation. The first play will be Rose Franken's "Claudia."

♪ ♪ ♪

A fortnight hence will see the long-anticipated appearance of Paul Robeson in "Othello" at Brattle Hall, Cambridge. He has previously played the part in London. Margaret Webster is directing the new production and is acting the role of Emilia. Uta Hagan will be seen as Desdemona, and José Ferrer as Iago.

♪ ♪ ♪

Dwight Deere Wiman announces that his first and probably only production next season will be "The Damask Cheek," a new comedy by John van Druten and Lloyd Morris.

AMUSEMENTS

BOSTON (MOVIES)

LOEW'S State and Orpheum
TARZAN'S NEW YORK ADVENTURE
JOHNNY WEISSMULLER MAUREEN O'SULLIVAN
also "Kid Glove Killer" Van Heflin Marsha Hunt Lee Bowman

KEITH MEMORIAL
3rd WEEK
EAGLE SQUADRON
WITH EAST OF 2000
Nightly 8:40 (Sharp)

NOW! METROPOLITAN
Rosalind Russell • Fred MacMurray
"TAKE A LETTER, DARLING"
Plus "Henry and Dizzy"

PARAMOUNT FENWAY
NOW
Veronica LAKE—Alan LADD
"THIS GUN FOR HIRE"
Red Skelton—"MOUSEY"

NEW YORK (STAGE)

"Enormously exciting" — Brown, World-Tel. "Everything one could hope for" — Watts, Her. Trib.
ANGEL STREET
with VINCENT PRICE JUDITH EVELYN LEO G. CARROLL
GOLDEN THEA., WEST 45TH ST. Air-Cooled
Evs. 8:40. Mats. Wed. & Sat. $1s-$2.50
Seats for next 6 Weeks. Mail Orders Now.

"'Junior Miss' is a joy." — Watts, N. Trib.
JUNIOR MISS
LYCEUM THEA., 45 ST. E. of Broadway. CO. 4-4099
MATINEES WED., THUR. & SAT., 2:40
EVERY EVE. EXCEPT MON. & MON., 8:40

"A Perfect Comedy" —BROOKS ATKINSON, N. Y. Times
LIFE WITH FATHER
with HOWARD LINDSAY, DOROTHY STICKNEY
EMPIRE, Broadway and 40 St. Mats Seats at $1.10
Evgs. 8:40. Matinees Wed. and Sat. 2:40
Air-Conditioned—Mail Orders Promptly Filled

CHERYL CRAWFORD presents
George Gershwin & DuBose Heyward's
PORGY AND BESS
with TODD DUNCAN
ALEXANDER SMALLENS, Conductor
MAJESTIC—West 44th Street. Air-Cooled
Evgs. Incl. Sun. $2.75-$1. Mats. Wed., Sat. $2.20-$1

"A BIG AND GENEROUS SHOW" —The Christian Science Monitor
50¢ to $1.50 all Performances except Sat. Eve. Obs to $2.20 | Plus Sunday Seats & Arthur M. Wirtz's Musical Revue
STARS ON ICE
CENTER THEATRE, Rockefeller Center, CO. 5-5874
Evgs. Incl. Sun. 8:40. Mats. Wed., Sat. & Sun. No Monday Perf. Always Comfortably Cool.

NEW YORK (MOVIES)

AT REGULAR PRICES! • TYRONE POWER POPULAR PRICES! • JOAN FONTAINE
"THIS ABOVE ALL"
PLUS A BIG STAGE SHOW
ROXY 7th Ave. at 50th St.

O'Daniel Goes Home to Face Runoff Aug. 22

DALLAS, Texas, July 28 (AP)—Senator W. Lee O'Daniel, he of the "ain't gonna be no runoff," will be into one against James V. Allred Aug. 22—and the Texas congressional delegation is heading homeward almost en masse "for a little Texas sunshine."

Whether the congressmen will play a part in Senator O'Daniel's bid for a second senatorial term caused lively speculation, but there has been no answer.

With only two per cent of the votes in the Democratic primary uncounted, the Texas Election Bureau declared that a runoff Aug. 22 was assured.

Returns from the State's 254 counties, 195 of them complete, gave Senator O'Daniel 468,346 votes, or 48.37 per cent; Allred 310,615, or 32.07 per cent; Dan Moody 176,916, or 18.27 per cent, and Floyd E. Ryan, Houston attorney, 12,378. The total count was 968,255. A runoff is required unless one candidate gets a majority. The Democratic nomination is equivalent to election.

Senator O'Daniel entered Texas politics in 1938 and was twice elected Governor and to the Senate in a special election a year ago.

Speculation as to what part the powerful Texas congressional delegation might play in a runoff was aroused by news that only eight of 21 members remained in Washington last night, and that most of them intended to follow their colleagues back to Texas within a few days.

Both Mr. Allred and Mr. Moody, also a former Governor, charged in the campaign that Senator O'Daniel was an isolationist and declared that he had none of the qualifications of a Senator.

Solace in Illusions Asked by Candidate

WASHINGTON, July 28 (AP)—Representative Wilburn Cartwright (D) of Oklahoma, defeated for renomination last week, reported to his constituents today in his weekly circular letter:

"Many want to know what I am going to do. I don't know, but I have asked President Roosevelt to appoint me Ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to Shangri La. Shangri La may be in the Illusion Islands.

"If I fail in that appointment, maybe I can get in some Army Corps," he said.

Senator Proposes Davis Go on Radio

WASHINGTON, July 28 (AP)—Senator Scott W. Lucas (D) of Illinois suggested in the Senate yesterday that Elmer Davis take enough time out from his direction of war information to radiocast twice a week on the facts of the war effort.

His suggestion followed criticism by Senator Joseph C. O'Mahoney (D) of Wyoming that the commercial radio commentators took a slant that was too optimistic and made unjustified remarks about Congress.

Senator Lucas expressed belief Mr. Davis, by returning to the microphone, could "do more for national unity than any other single commentator." Senator O'Mahoney had assailed those radio commentators and newspaper editors who blame Congress for lags in the war effort as endangering democracy.

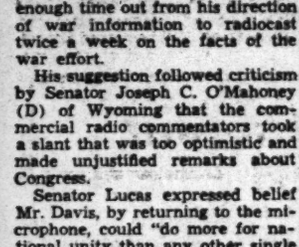
School Opens in Summer To Give Harvest Recess

HILLSBORO, Texas, July 28 (AP)—More than 200 students threaded their way through midsummer heat to little Aquilla School in Hill County, Texas, today—six weeks early.

Next fall—harvest time—when they normally would enroll for the school year, they'll lay aside their textbooks to help the community alleviate a labor shortage.

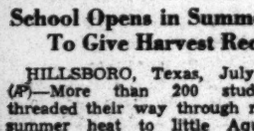
Travel

He guards his travel funds, too!



He carries BANK of AMERICA TRAVELERS CHEQUES

Sold by banks and travel agents everywhere.



Backed by the resources of a two billion dollar bank

Issued by Bank of America National Trust and Savings Association, CALIFORNIA

Bank of America (California) 12 Nicholas Lane, London, E.C.4

Charm and Quiet of Cape Cod

Blackington

Villages Extend Usual Welcome to Visitors

Not far from Falmouth is the little settlement of Waquoit—with Congregational Church on the right. This is one of many such peaceful scenes along Route 28.

Midweek Travel in Old New England

By Leavitt F. Morris
Travel Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

If you like to move about on your vacation—a couple of nights here and a night or two there, you know, like you used to do when you vacationed in your car—don't take it for granted those days have gone with the limited use of your automobile.

Far from it. Train and bus service still is such—and it is reasonable to assume that it will continue through the summer. Stopovers can be made at any point along your chosen route for a reasonable length of time. It doesn't matter a bit at how many places you stop. That depends on your wanderlust.

The important thing, however, is that you plan your rail or bus travel to come in the middle of the week. By doing this you'll avoid congestion and certain inconveniences which are becoming exceptionally acute over week ends.

The wisdom of leaving on, and returning from, vacation trips during the middle of the week adds considerably to the comfort and enjoyment of the journey. This writer can testify to this as he recently returned from a short vacation tour of Cape Cod by train and bus with a side trip to Martha's Vineyard and Nantucket thrown in for good measure. The delightful cruise to these islands is almost as safe as the swan boat trip across the pond in Boston's Public Garden.

A Trip on Tuesday

You couldn't have asked for a more comfortable and pleasant ride than I had from Boston to Woods Hole on Tuesday of last week. The train was air-conditioned and each individual seat, thickly cushioned, was opposite a broad window through which the passing landscape could be viewed. There was ample room. There were no inconveniences. And the train ran on time.

The train follows an interesting route in its circuitous journey to Woods Hole. After leaving the thickly settled cities it picks its way through the backyards of New England towns and villages with their Victory gardens and colorful flower beds. Patches of the blue ocean can be seen through openings in the thick scrub-pine as the train nears the Cape Cod Canal. The passing over the Canal on the huge suspension bridge affords passengers excellent views up and down the narrow waterway.

From this point on the train skirts cranberry bogs, darts across creeks and salt marshes, roars between sand dunes, and pokes its nose boldly into quiet Cape villages where natives are on hand to greet the visitors with their usual, genuine hospitality.

Cooling Breezes on Sound

The sail to Martha's Vineyard and Nantucket is refreshing. All thoughts of heat are dispersed by the cool breezes which sweep over the blue waters of the sound. The sail takes about an hour, while two additional hours are needed to reach Nantucket. The folks on these islands, many whose livelihoods depend on the vacationist, have made extensive preparations to entertain the tourist this summer. They are frank to say business hasn't lived up to expectations, and they are quick to blame the decline to false rumors about submarines in the vicinity.

From what I observed these islands are as safe for the vacationist today as they were two years ago. The beaches are as free to the visitor as the clean, white sand that seeped into my shoes. And there wasn't a submarine sighted.

In regard to the submarine scare, which, in the opinion of these island folk, is doing much to keep visitors away, the natives point out that there is about as much chance of a submarine shelling their coast as there is of a small New Hampshire village being bombed from the air. The reason is that the waters around these islands are too shallow for a submarine to operate.

Tourabouts

The majority of the guest homes, inns, and hotels are open for business. They are hanging on hoping that the next few weeks will bring vacationists to their islands where quiet and peace make way for delightful holidays.

Much of the cape is not served by train but there is regular bus service touching every important village and town. From Woods Hole there is a bus to Hyannis, for example, at which point you can journey to the cape's tip, Provincetown, stopping wherever and whenever you like along the route. Glancing at the timetable, you'll find that at Orleans you'll be dropped off at Avila's Garage, or at Eastham it is Stowells. At South Wellfleet the bus will leave you at the post office, affording an excellent opportunity to send that card back home.

From any of these points there will be some native around who will be glad to drive you to a guest home, inn, or hotel. He'll even go so far as to make recommendations and helpful suggestions.

Cape Cod, too, is up against the same situation that is being experienced this season by Martha's Vineyard and Nantucket. Vacationists aren't coming in the numbers hoped for earlier in the season. Cape Codders scoff at submarine scares and at the rumors that beaches are littered with wreckage and that the waters are filled with oil slick. The beaches looked very inviting to me and the swimming is at its best.

Cape Cod is keeping out its welcome sign. The folks there know they have got what vacationists like and they believe that Americans seeking rest and recreation will not let a lot of unfounded rumors deprive them of spending enjoyable vacation holidays on the cape.

Raising Perennials From Seed

To those of us who love flowers, nothing can take the place of the perennials which year after year give us their beauty of bloom and plant. If we give them well-prepared soil, feed them generously, and water when occasion demands, they respond without stint.

One of the practical and inexpensive ways to start a border, clump, or row of these plants is to raise the plants from seed. Contrary to the opinion held by some, it is not difficult to grow one's perennials. There are a few pointers which must be followed for success.

First, the soil in which one plants the seeds must be prepared carefully. It is perfectly possible to plant right in the garden, although many gardeners prefer to start the baby plants in flats or boxes. The writer has tried both methods a number of times and now raises them in specially prepared beds right in the garden. In either method, the soil should be sifted and made very mellow.

One important point is not to plant until the soil has been watered and allowed to settle. The seeds of most perennials are very small. If they are put into the soil while it is still fluffy and friable, and then pressed down, they are often planted too deeply. Let the soil settle for a day or two after it has been moistened.

One can start the seeds in any average loam soil. Sometimes one reads that perennial seeds may be started in sand, but experiments of some gardeners have not been successful in this respect. A good technique is to use some sifted compost material plus clean sand in a flat. The compost and the sand should be thoroughly mixed. If a spot in the garden is selected, mix some compost with soil after the latter has been put through the sifting screen. This emphasis on sifting is necessary because the little plants are disturbed when one is cultivating around them if rocks and pebbles are close to the plants.

The second secret of success in raising perennials is to make certain that the soil never dries out while the seeds are germinating and they are getting their first three or four leaves. If a piece of burlap or several thicknesses of old cheesecloth is kept over the seed bed, it will accomplish two purposes: It prevents the soil drying out; and when the ground is sprinkled, it prevents washing out the seeds. All perennial seeds should be planted very near the surface. A dull-pointed pencil or a small stick is a good tool to make the rows. Since the seeds are small, one needs to be careful not to plant too thickly.

If the seeds are in flats, it is easy to keep them in the shade and accustom the plants to the sun by exposing them a short time each day until they are hardened off. If the plants are in the garden, they should have a protective covering. An easy and inexpensive device is to place a row of stakes beside the plants and throw a burlap over the stakes; hold the burlap down by stones or soil. This is an essential point. With the exception of too-deep planting, more perennial plants are lost by too much sun plus dry soil than any other cause.

In the latitude of Boston, mid-July is a good time to start perennials from seed, although it isn't too late to do it right away. Two months later they will be ready to transplant. They may then be set directly into the spot which will be their permanent home, or they may be transplanted to a winter spot and held for transplanting the following spring. The writer has tried spring and fall transplanting with many types of flowers, and for his location, at least, fall transplanting is superior to the spring. If plants are set from the middle of September to the middle of October, they establish themselves before the ground freezes, and are ready to make vigorous growth early the following spring.

What perennials can be grown from seed? The list contains many of the favorites: columbine (try some of the newer-type exhibition hybrids), Canterbury bells, coreopsis, foxglove, hardy pinks, forget-me-nots, geum, gaillardia, shasta daisy, oriental poppies, and Sweet William.

If you have never tried growing your perennials from seed, try some this season. Most of us are spending time at home, and amid our various civic duties and responsibilities, it will be good fun to try some new projects in our gardens.

Hayden S. Pearson

A Tuesday Feature

Wrens Outdo Men In Servicing Guns

Recorded by CBS

LONDON, July 28—Members of the Women's Royal Naval Service, called the Wrens, have shown themselves to be faster than men in servicing guns of the Royal Navy, a new job the Wrens have undertaken, BBC reported in a radiocast yesterday.

The job consists of fitting cartridges into belts and stripping machine guns when they are brought ashore.

A man has to work all out to do this sort of thing in a minute. One of the Wrens has done it in 45 seconds, BBC said.

SEEDS & BULBS
FOR THE HOME GARDEN
Implements • Fertilizers • Trees • Shrubs • Plants
Landscape Service
Formerly Burbeen Nurseries
THE BAY STATE GARDEN SHOP
LEXINGTON, MASS.

Nazi Puppets' Rule in Latvia Assailed by Patriotic Envoy

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, July 28—Another case in which the people and the government of one of Europe's smaller countries occupied by the Nazis refuse to bow to authority directed from Berlin was reported today by the Latvian delegation.

Disclosing the installation of a new Nazi-ruled puppet government in Latvia, Dr. Alfred Bilmanis, Latvian Minister to the United States, branded its acts as illegal and fraudulent, and predicted that its authority would not be respected by the people.

Dr. Bilmanis declared that the new General Directorium for Latvia, imposed by Berlin, is made up of repatriated Latvian Germans and former Latvian Government employees, most of whom were associated with the Bolshevik regime when Russia occupied part of Latvia in 1940.

"I wish to state most emphatically," he said, "that the installation of this puppet regime of the Nazi-dominated and Nazi-controlled General Directorium represents nothing but a further reckless violation and usurpation of the sovereign rights of the Republic of Latvia by the brutal Nazi invaders and that the General Directorium has been installed in order to clothe with this transparent camouflage the real purposes of Nazi German—the perpetual enslavement, the oppression and exploitation of Latvia.

"All of the acts of this General Directorium, imposed upon Latvia by a foreign and hostile invader, are necessarily illegal, null and void, as contrary to and in violation of the sovereign rights of the Republic of Latvia, and of the precepts of international law, observed by all civilized nations.

"As a willing tool of the Nazi military forces, this General Directorium cannot presume to represent the Latvian state or the Latvian nation in any way whatsoever, and the Latvian nation does not place the slightest trust or confidence in this Nazi puppet regime, which has been organized to attempt the complete subjugation of Latvia.

"In conclusion, I should like to state that as the legal representative of the Government of Latvia, I am voicing the true interests and lawful rights of the Republic of Latvia in denouncing all attempts of Nazi Germany and Soviet Russia to impose enslavement, oppression and exploitation upon the Latvian nation, whether under direct threats and application of ruthless force, or under the guise of conspiracy, fraud and deceit."

'Women of Pacific' in Charge Union Forming 'Private Army'

By Rodney L. Brink
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LOS ANGELES — California's seemingly endless wrangle about the State's military establishment burst forth on still another front when the tabloid semi-monthly organ of the "Women of the Pacific" published and widely distributed the charge that "there is being recruited in California a private standing army of 40,000, to be armed and equipped at taxpayers' expense."

The charge, aimed jointly at Gov. Culbert L. Olson and at Dave Beck, western chief of the American Federation of Labor Teamsters' Union, was elaborated to the extent of eight columns of type in the small-size publication, American Worker-Consumer, which is spokesman for the loosely-knit organization called "Women of the Pacific," which claims membership of 160,000.

That a heavy recruitment for the California Militia has been in progress among members of the Teamsters' Union is verified by militia chieftains and by spokesmen of the Union. Both sources deny the implications contained in the "Women of the Pacific" charges, and the Teamsters, in turn, charge politics and labor-baiting to the editor of the American Worker-Consumer, Edwin Selvin, and to his wife, founder of "Women of the Pacific."

"Staggering to the imagination are the sinister possibilities in such a private standing army, all of whose officers and men are under unionized organizational control of a person who is not a resident of the State of California (Dave Beck), who is not connected officially with the United States military establishment, who holds no office either elective or appointive," says the American Worker-Consumer.

Need for Clarification

Although the charges and counter-charges have not broken into the news columns of the Los Angeles papers as yet, and may not, due to the highly controversial and semi-political nature of the case, the argument in progress is considered newsworthy by this correspondent because of the need for clarification of a muddled but important situation.

Even as this newest storm on the State's military front appears to be gathering intensity it may actually be on the wane. Maj.-Gen. Walter C. Sweeney, U. S. A., an old-line Army officer recently recalled from retirement by President Roosevelt and appointed Commanding General of California's State military forces, could settle the whole issue by merely suspending further enlistments in the Militia.

Under California's military code every man from 18 to 45 is subject to call for duty in the Militia, and with no recourse.

One of General Sweeney's first public pronouncements when he took office recently to replace an officer who had resigned to run for civilian office, included these significant words:

"The State Militia, strictly speaking, is a home guard force whose primary mission is to protect isolated areas and utilities from sabotage by individuals or from attack by small bodies of the enemy that may have arrived behind the main defensive force by parachute landings or other means. The primary mission is to co-operate with and be of assistance to the civilian defense agencies, the State Guard, and the Army. . . . Every Militia company will be licensed hereafter only when some specific mission has been determined for it, within its own immediate locality."

Many thousands of militiamen had been organized into many licensed units throughout the State before any effort was made to enlist the Teamsters' Unions under that banner.

Einar O. Mohn, International representative for Southern California, Brotherhood of Teamsters, says Governor Olson thought the drivers of thousands of trucks and delivery automobiles could render important service in case of invasion or serious bombing attack.

"The big open road transport units were to have been used in transporting troops and supplies for the Army, in blockading roads under Army instruction, both to keep them clear of civilians and open to the Army, and also, if occasion arose, closed to the enemy.

"The ordinary delivery trucks in the cities were to be used as temporary ambulances, supply wagons, soup kitchen trucks. Taxis were to have been used as ambulances and for the transportation of Army staff officers. Big material and dump trucks were to have been used to clear away rubble and bomb debris, and to assist in the maintenance of water and gas mains.

Only for "Dire Emergency"

"We were informed that even after the Teamster units of Militia were formed, the highest rank any of our men could hold would be that of captain; that we would be called out only in case of dire emergency. Perhaps 2,000 or 3,000 men had signed recruitment blanks, but only after serious consideration, for union workers are naturally suspicious of the very word 'militia.'

"We had not proceeded with the enlistment plan far enough even to confer with our employers as to the use of their trucks and automobiles for military purposes. Now General Sweeney has called for the status quo, and we have halted our plans to await his further instructions.

"It seems to me that Mr. Selvin (Editor of the American Worker-Consumer) is deliberately fomenting labor trouble to the detriment of the war effort. Labor trouble has been his stock in trade for many years. Units of farmers, bankers, and many other groups are organizing into units of Militia. It would be strange indeed if no labor organizations stepped forward to take their part in this mass defense movement."

As is customary in such cases, men on the labor side of the discussion believe that the opposition has stemmed from the Merchants' and Manufacturers' Association. A spokesman for that organization says: "The M.-& M. is strongly opposed to a licensing of the Teamsters' Union organizations in the State Militia, but we have no connection with the American Worker-Consumer."

Editor Edwin Selvin of the A. W.-C. says: "The Merchants and Manufacturers Association has no connection with this paper. We are not subsidized. The 'Women of the Pacific' are chiefly housewives who object to paying tribute to labor racketeers through the goods they buy. This is their paper. The paper and the organization are not anti-labor, only anti-racketeers."

The Political Phase

In the background is the State election, with Governor Olson, a New Deal Democrat, running to succeed himself, opposed even for the Democratic nomination by Attorney General Earl Warren, a progressive and popular Republican. California tradition is that no Governor is re-elected to a second full four-year term. Governor Olson is hard at work to upset that tradition, and has virtually a two-to-one Democratic registration as a pre-primary asset.

The Teamsters' Union, as is the case with most of the units of organized labor, is committed to Governor Olson.

California's National Guard of 12,000 men was Federalized in 1940. This left the State without any military force of its own, and in August, 1941, a State Guard of 25,000 was established by legislative enactment. Then, seeing in the State Guard a potent political weapon for the Governor, the Legislature provided funds for only 7,000 men on active status and left the remainder in reserve. The 7,000 were called to active duty Dec. 7, 1941, and are now engaged in guarding bridges and wartime facilities up and down the State.

Units of citizens all over the State, many of them possessing arms of their own, began to apply for military instruction and sought to organize. The State Militia section of the military code, which makes all men subject to militia duty, was invoked by the Governor to implement this desire.

Now, although the new commander of all State military forces, General Sweeney, says, "Each geographical area in California presents a unique and different problem; I propose to activate a Militia company to solve each of these problems," he adds, "I believe the ambition of receive military training may be served by the units of the State Guard Reserve."

Interpreted, this means that the Militia units will be encouraged in the rural areas, but not so much in the cities and centers of heavy population.

Loan to Lee Family Repaid to Britain

LONDON, July 28 (AP)—American-born Lady Astor handed to Queen Elizabeth at Buckingham Palace today a check for $1,600 collected from tourists who visited Gen. Robert E. Lee's birthplace, Stratford Hall, in Virginia.

The check represents repayment with interest by the Robert E. Lee Memorial Foundation of the £300 which Queen Caroline gave to the general's grandfather, Thomas, in 1729 to rebuild his burned home.

Judge Gives Vacation To Service of President

WASHINGTON (AP)—Judge Samuel I. Rosenman of the New York Supreme Court, one of President Roosevelt's consultants, has given up his summer vacation to help the Chief Executive with various problems.

This was made known by Stephen Early, White House Press Secretary. He said, however, he did not know what matters the jurist would deal with.

Hotels · Resorts

New York City

do more—see more
...time saving convenience and complete comfort in the center of all you want to do in New York. Rooms from $4.50
HOTEL ROOSEVELT
MADISON AVE., AT 45th ST., N. Y.
SERMAN G. HINES, Managing Director

COMING TO NEW YORK?
New York?
Enjoy New York's largest rooms. Each with bath, shower and complete pantry.
$2 DAILY ON A WEEKLY BASIS!
New 17-Story Hotel — 450 ROOMS
HOTEL BELVEDERE
319 WEST 48 ST., NEW YORK
Opposite Madison Square Garden

COMING TO NEW YORK?
Stop at the centrally located King Edward Hotel. 120 W. 44th St. 500 rooms, 500 baths. Write for free guide. "SEE NEW YORK."
H. H. Cummings, Mgr.
King Edward Hotel

San Francisco

SAN FRANCISCO
THE CLIFT FROM $4.00 Truly distinguished. Dinner in the Celebrity Room. Geary at Taylor St.
HOTEL PLAZA FROM $2.50 Facing Union Square, on Post Street at Stockton
ALEXANDER HAMILTON 22-Story Modern Apartment Hotel. Rooms from $3. Apts. from $3.50 a day, $80 a month. Drive-in garage.

HOTEL DRAKE-WILTSHIRE
STOCKTON AT POST • SAN FRANCISCO
In the heart of downtown city, half block from beautiful Union Square. Convenient to every point of interest. 250 rooms with bath.
SINGLE $2.00, Double $2.50

HOTEL STEWART SAN FRANCISCO
Downtown on Geary St., above Union Square. Rates with bath: $2.75 to $4.00, one person; $3.50 to $4.00, two persons; without bath, $2.00, one person; $3.00, two persons. CHARLES A. and MARGARET STEWART, Proprietors.

California

SAN JOSE
MODERN-FIREPROOF FRIENDLY SERVICE MODERATE RATES $2.50 Coffee Shop
HOTEL Montgomery

Los Angeles

STILLWELL HOTEL
From $10 Week, $2 Day, all private baths. Plazas for hospitality. 2 Blks. to Third Church.
338 S. GRAND, Downtown

Colorado

DENVER, COLORADO
OLIN HOTEL
ACROSS THE STREET FROM FIRST CHURCH
$2.50 Single Exceptional Food
$4.00 Double No Liquor Served
Management JOHN HUNTINGTON "DAILY DENVER"

Holzwarth Ranch
In Rocky Mt. National Park
56 mi. west of Estes Park on famous Trail Ridge Road. Rustic Lodge and Cabins. Excellent meals. Riding, trout fishing, pack trips, dancing, swimming. Real western hospitality. Write for folder to JNO. HOLZWARTH, Grand Lake, Colo.

SHIRLEY-SAVOY DENVER
Two persons for the Price of One
400 Rooms from $1.50
COFFEE SHOP AND CAFE
Broadway at 17th

New York State

At the HUB OF THE EMPIRE STATE
Convenient to everything Upstate • 600 Rooms
Rates: Single from $3.00 Double from $4.50
HOTEL SYRACUSE
SYRACUSE, N. Y.

Pennsylvania

Two Fine Hotels on Mountain Top
HOTEL REENLEIGH
Hotel Delaware Water Gap
Del. Water Gap, Pa.
IDEAL FOR SNAPSHOTS
Elegant Interiors C.S.
Write W. J. Tyne, Owner-Mgr.
No Liquor Sold on Premises

Chicago

Stop at AMERICA'S TALLEST HOTEL
The MORRISON HOTEL CHICAGO
LEONARD HICKS Managing Director

SHERIDAN PLAZA HOTEL
4607 SHERIDAN ROAD CHICAGO
$1.50 to $3.00 daily
All outside rooms with bath
Overlooking 2 Blocks—Church Near
Telephone—LOngbeach 1900

Kansas City, Mo.

20 STORIES OF COMFORT
450 Outside Rooms with Tub, Shower and Radio. Rates from $2.50
HOTEL Phillips
Baltimore Avenue at Twelfth

Hotel Bellerive
ARMOUR BLVD. AT WARWICK
KANSAS CITY, MO.
Quiet-Refined-Moderate Rates

AIR-CONDITIONED GUEST & DINING ROOMS
Hotel PRESIDENT
14TH & BALTIMORE AVE. KANSAS CITY, MO.

St. Louis, Mo.

CONGRESS
A Residential Hotel Overlooking Forest Park
1 to 4 room kitchenettes. Furnished or unfurnished. For permanent or transient occupancy, with or without hotel service. Unexpected Casino—Garage on Building
275 Union FOrest 7844

FOR A GOOD DAY'S WORK IN ST. LOUIS GET A GOOD NIGHT'S SLEEP AT HOTEL Lennox

HOTEL DE SOTO
IN ST. LOUIS
Entirely remodeled, redecorated and refurnished guest rooms from $2.50. Located in the heart of downtown St. Louis
G. P. Grenthoven, Mgr.
Locust at Eleventh

See Also
Hotel and Resort Advertising
Every Friday

The Home Forum

Speaking of Angus

HANNAH AND NICHOLAS had gone off for the afternoon on an errand of compassion, leaving me monarch of the place. My subjects were Hannah's cat, Nicholas's dog, the livestock, several hundred acres, and my thoughts. I had carried my throne to the shade of a beech on the lawn. Aunt Abby sat in feline abstraction on my right, contemplating birds. On my left lay Angus, equally abstracted, his shaggy terrier muzzle between paws.

Ordinarily on so hot a summer afternoon, Angus hollowed out a cool sleeping place under the shrubs. There were times, however, when he fitted society into his career of independence. He made nice distinctions. Society was most acceptable when it had a car. At the slightest jingle of a car key, Angus was alertness itself. His joy at the anticipated locomotion could only be properly expressed by frenzy, by tearing around through the flower-beds in dizzy ellipses, then suddenly flopping down on the grass. When asked to be more decorous, he followed the keyholder, nipping at heels. Or sometimes he would walk or trot a few steps then skip with his left hind leg.

♪ ♪ ♪

Society, again, was in favor at the felicitous hour he called supper. Angus understood this word and could pick it out of a flowing conversation. We spelled it when a code was desirable. On tiring of the Pumble cuisine—raw meat once a day—Angus visited the village. Society, too, was useful when he wished to leave or enter the kitchen. This was often. His favorite indulgence was to lie as close to the fire as possible, this side of incineration, until in a roasting condition, and then go out into the zero cold, repeating ad infinitum. When we tired of opening the door, he would lie by the crack, patiently, until we were ashamed of our selfishness. One whine meant "In, please." He never scratched the door, never barked annoyingly. If he barked while inside, it meant: "Let me out to get at that dog!"

♪ ♪ ♪

Angus barked vehemently at all big dogs, ignored all the small ones. For form's sake, he would pick a fight with any dog more than twice his size, yet recognize early defeat. No grudge was harbored; one item of an inviolable routine was to visit the houses of his dog friends every morning.

Cats signified the chase. For them he reserved a special short bark. This was followed by quick jumps toward the cat, if she stood her ground. He was really afraid of cats. Aunt Abby and he, of course, had arrived at an agreement years before—on Aunt Abby's terms. She regarded him as another piece of furniture. He deplored her as lacking the true spark. Squirrels, after all, were better game: they always ran. Eight galloping gray squirrels used a huge maple nearby as their clubhouse, and every evening Angus delighted to chase them thither. With paws on its trunk, he would lean far back and look up into the green gloom, barking rapturously each time a squirrel appeared.

Angus, despite his love of rides, did not wholly accept the motor age. When in an intransigent mood, he would sit in the middle of Evergreen's street, letting the traffic fare as it might. He persistently looked the other way when he didn't wish to hear a command. When he realized that the speaker knew he was not deaf, he would comply. Independence, regularity, a love of pleasure and comfort, a keen consciousness of his own appearance—as after he had been plucked of his winter hair—a few personal idiosyncrasies, and a Scot's true but never mawkish affection comprised the known, observable Angus.

♪ ♪ ♪

The unknown, unobservable Angus, what of that? Was Angus happy? Did he recognize an object in living? Had he imagination enough to project a better life? Was this affection of his based on gratitude for the food and shelter received and receivable?

As well ask the west wind how it felt when it was young, or demand the mountains' memories of their teens. Angus was dog, not man, and if he made an inward survey of his own breast, he kept it to himself without reducing himself to libraries. There was more dignity in Angus's comportment than in that of most of our visitors. He knew how to enjoy enjoyment. He kept the capacity of liking what he really liked. He asked no medals or citations for fidelity. He was simply faithful. To be praised for being faithful, loyal, loving, undoubtedly would have seemed as ridiculous to him as being praised for having four legs. Whether or not he had humility I could never decide. But he paid us all the courtesy of a consistent cheerfulness; which is an equivalent virtue. So far as I know, he neither presumed nor despaired, unless of knowing Aunt Abby, and if mortals failed there, a dog had little to blame himself for.

T. MORRIS LONGSTRETH

A Victorian Square In New York

WEST ON SEVENTEENTH STREET for two blocks and north for three, brings us to the smallest of the Victorian squares which nevertheless calls itself Gramercy Park. . . . The delightful name Gramercy ("many thanks" in old English) has become the moniker of the little park through accident. It is a corruption of the Dutch Krommessie, referring to a little crooked stream that ran through here. The Park was established as a real estate promotion in 1849—it is too bad that that sort of thing didn't happen oftener—when this part of the town was being laid out. Samuel B. Ruggles, the owner of the land, presented it to the purchasers of the sixty lots abutting on it and it has remained their property to this day. The gates are locked to the public. . . . It is a great comfort to mothers to know that their small children are safely confined within the fence. There is little traffic in the neighborhood and the small space of green under old trees has an air of seclusion that is dear to the residents thereabout. . . .

On the west and on the south sides nearly all the original houses are still standing. Number 15, the former house of Samuel J. Tilden, a President of the United States but for one vote, now houses the National Arts Club, and number 16 next door is the home of The Players. The Players, unique among the clubs of New York, was founded and endowed by Edwin Booth for the express purpose of providing the gentlemen of the stage with a better opportunity to associate with gentlemen of other professions. He bought the fine house at number 16 and engaged Stanford White to rebuild it in conformity with its new purpose. From the first, The Players has been the gathering-place of wits and free spirits. Out in the park in front stands the statue of the Founder that the members subscribed for, depicted in the part of Hamlet. Their clubhouse, so beautifully designed in the beginning, has never been changed, and with the passing of time has taken on the kind of civilized charm that is almost impossible to find in New York, where everybody and everything moves from year to year. It is now far away from the theatrical district and awhile ago the members were faced with the anxious decision whether to move up-town or remain on Gramercy Park. The pull of the beloved old house and its associations was too strong; they elected to stay and take their chance with the March of Progress. It has not been a mistake.—From "New York, City of Cities," by HULBERT FOOTNER. (Philadelphia: Lippincott. 1937.)

This Moment

This is the moment which I shall
Remember as the summer-time:
This emerald interval with one
Bird singing, rose-red blooms that climb
The stems of hollyhocks, and soft
Upon my face and hands, a breeze,
And passing, a mosquito-hawk,
And, busy in the clover, bees.
No ripened apple and no bright
Leaf hanging gold or scarlet yet—
This is the brief and lovely space
With neither longing nor regret.

ELAINE V. EMANS

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR — Photograph by John O. Bowman

"UNDER THE LOCUSTS, NEAR MAYVILLE, NEW YORK"

Behind the Writing Of "Moby Dick"

SOMETIME IN 1850, towards the close of summer, Melville must have begun to write "Moby Dick," for the book, which is a long one, was finished in the summer of 1851. In back of the actual writing went a considerable amount of preparation; and one does not know how long before the theme of the book had begun to root itself in Melville's mind. The work itself shows that he had reached out for every book on whaling he could lay hands on, practically every book that had been written, and, in addition, he had made note of every quotation and allusion to the whale he had met in his wide, miscellaneous reading.

Scholarship as well as personal experience went into his writing. One of the best modern writers upon whaling, Frank Bullen, the author of "The Cruise of the Cachalot," confesses he would never have gone further with his own work had he known about the wealth of information and detail that went into "Moby Dick" before he set out. . . .

The apples are gathered; the autumn plowing is done; Melville is at work. The mood of creation is upon him: he is ready, not for one book but for fifty books: if Mr. Duyckinck would only send him about fifty fast-writing youths, with an easy style, not averse to polishing their letters, he might set them all to work. "It is not so much the paucity, as the superabundance of material that seems to incapacitate modern authors," he had written that summer. In this summer ferment, he had scarcely time to think about his future books separately; in lieu of fifty youths, he must pack as much as possible into one book. He scarcely breaks his way through a chapter or two before he realizes that he has found his theme; and the only question is how to quarry this marble, how to get it out. His apprenticeship is at last definitely over: he is at work on the temple itself—such a temple as a Dante, a Shakespeare, a Webster, a Marlowe, a Browne, might each in his way have conceived.—From "Herman Melville," by LEWIS MUMFORD. (New York: Harcourt, Brace.)

The heart goes ever back to some old gate—
Some wise old house beneath its guarding trees,
Some patient dwelling that has learned to wait
And hold its silent store of memories.
The heart still seeks its own, and finds the way
Along its secret road to yesterday.

Whether a mansion deep in Spanish moss,
Cabin, or lonely farmstead on a hill—
Whether it lie beneath the Southern Cross
Or where the Dipper swings above it—still
Each heart goes back at last to some old gate,
Some patient door that whispers: "I will wait."

SILENCE BUCK BELLOWS

An Original Accomplishment of The Western World

THE NEWER European music is undoubtedly one of the most original and characteristic accomplishments of the Western World. Whereas most of the scientific and technical feats of our time can be imagined as previously existing in different cultures, and, in fact, have certain parallels there, the development of European music since approximately the central period of the Middle Ages is a unique fact, unequalled by anything in past or present civilization.

A paramount criterion in the astonishing growth of European music is the fact that it has won and maintained a place of equality with literature and the pictorial arts in the world of ideas, after lacking such equality since the beginning of recorded history. Perhaps one does not realize that the standing of music has not always been so prominent, and that outside the European world of culture musical art does not yet have such a position. This condition is recognizable in the conviction that we know nothing of any important composer of the remote past nor of the ancient foreign centers of musical culture. We have no knowledge of an Aeschylus or a Euripides in Greek music, nor of a Chinese Beethoven. If this contention is disputed on the ground that too little remains of Greek music for us to judge and that the meager remnants that have come down to us have been insufficiently deciphered, the contradiction may be taken as an explanation which, to my mind, also excludes the probability that something of outstanding importance has been lost. There seems to be a mysterious law according to which the purely material durability of records of any spiritual accomplishment, and the clearness of the signs used, stand in direct proportion to the significance of the attainment for the mental history of mankind.—From "Music Here and Now," by ERNST KRENEK. (New York: Norton.)

Health a Prime Necessity

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

A STATE of health is one of the most prized possessions which men may enjoy. It is, therefore, of the highest importance that it be maintained. The need for this is seen in the experience of one temporarily incapacitated by some disease or physical disability which deprives him of his usual freedom. Everyone sets great value on natural activity, and if without it he may become discouraged or distressed. Such a state of mind does not add to the sum of human happiness; therefore, the need for restoration becomes urgent.

Ordinary methods of healing involve certain so-called laws of delay. It is generally conceded that some diseases must "run their course," or that a "crisis" may be expected after a specified time has elapsed. In other cases a disease is said to be contagious, chronic, or perhaps incurable. In the experience of Christ Jesus such predictions and claims were proved to be untrue. He healed fevers instantly. The palsied man responded to his command to rise and walk. He made the deaf to hear and the blind to see. When Martha questioned him about her brother, who "had lain in the grave four days already," he reassured her, saying (John 11:25), "I am the resurrection, and the life: he that believeth in me, though he were dead, yet shall he live." Later he expressed gratitude to God, and Lazarus was revived. In each case the cures were instantaneous. They were clearly the result of Jesus' understanding of God as the creator of good, and of nothing else. Knowing that life was neither instituted, sustained, nor ended by matter, Jesus could confidently declare the divine law to be a present reality, and thus prove his faith in the goodness of God.

Christian Science teaching is in full accord with that of the Master. It excludes material theories and bases the healing of disease on the spiritual fact of man's present perfection as the image of God. Referring to Jesus' manner of healing, Mary Baker Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, writes (Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures, pp. 476, 477): "Jesus beheld in Science the perfect man, who appeared to him where sinning mortal man appears to mortals. In this perfect man the Saviour saw God's own likeness, and this correct view of man healed the sick."

If one should be doubtful of the power of thought, let him consider his feelings when in the presence of one who thinks well of him, one who is kind and helpful, and thoughtful for his welfare and happiness. Then let him consider his feelings when with one who may be critical and prejudiced toward him. How different is his feeling when with the one compared to when with the other. When one turns from personal sense to the divine source of all good, or eternal perfection, he realizes the presence of God, the source of all true being. This "correct view of man" removes the false, discordant belief. It acts as a powerful healing influence, eradicating fear and its effects. The seeker for Truth will find that this realization carries with it no false belief of imperfection. He can prove for himself his God-given dominion and refuse to accept error as a reality.

In establishing this true consciousness of health, the student of Christian Science will practice what he learns. He will need to make the distinction between man's true selfhood, the divine idea, and the false belief in a selfhood which is material and finite. He will need constantly to be aware of his true being and of his relation to his Father-Mother God. By constant obedience to the law of God, he will find new assurance of continued health, happiness, and success.

The student of Christian Science can prove step by step all that he needs to prove for today. The tomorrows will bring with them fuller understanding, higher proofs, and sufficient demonstration for his every need. Mrs. Eddy writes (*ibid.*, p. 62): "We must not attribute more and more intelligence to matter, but less and less, if we would be wise and healthy. The divine Mind, which forms the bud and blossom, will care for the human body, even as it clothes the lily; but let no mortal interfere with God's government by thrusting in the laws of erring, human concepts."

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into French]

La Santé est des plus nécessaires

Traduction de l'article anglais de Science Chrétienne paraissant sur cette même page

PARMI LES BIENS dont les hommes peuvent jouir, il n'en est guère de plus précieux que la santé. Aussi importe-t-il beaucoup de la maintenir. On sait ce qu'éprouve une personne temporairement immobilisée par la maladie ou gênée par une infirmité physique. Chacun tient à pouvoir mener une vie normale, active, faute de quoi les humains risquent de tomber dans le découragement ou le désespoir. Cet état d'esprit, si contraire au bonheur, montre la nécessité d'un prompt rétablissement.

Les méthodes ordinairement employées pour guérir admettent certaines prétendues lois de retard, qui s'opposent à une délivrance rapide. On croit en général que telles maladies doivent "suivre leur cours," ou qu'après un temps déterminé il faut s'attendre à une "crise." Dans d'autres cas, on déclare que la maladie est contagieuse, chronique, ou peut-être incurable. Le ministère du Christ Jésus prouva la fausseté de ces pronostics et de ces prétentions. Le Maître guérissait la fièvre instantanément. Le paralytique auquel il dit de se lever put marcher à l'heure même. Sur sa parole, les sourds entendaient, les aveugles voyaient. Lorsque Marthe vint à sa rencontre et lui parla de Lazare, qui depuis quatre jours "était dans le tombeau," Jésus la rassura en disant (Jean 11:25): "Je suis la résurrection et la vie: celui qui croit en moi vivra, quand même il serait mort." Ensuite, devant le sépulcre, il exprima sa gratitude envers Dieu, et Lazare revint à la vie. Les guérisons du Maître étaient toujours instantanées. Elles provenaient évidemment de la compréhension qu'avait Jésus; il se rendait compte que Dieu a créé le bien et rien d'autre. Sachant que la vie n'est point instituée, soutenue ou détruite par la matière, Jésus pouvait non seulement déclarer avec certitude que la loi divine est une réalité présente, mais prouver sa foi dans la bonté de Dieu.

La doctrine de la Science Chrétienne s'accorde en tout point avec celle du Maître. Excluant les théories matérielles, elle adopte comme base de la guérison ce fait spirituel: en tant qu'image de Dieu, l'homme est actuellement parfait. La manière dont Jésus guérissait nous est indiquée par Mary Baker Eddy, Découvreuse et Fondatrice de la Science Chrétienne; aux pages 476 et 477 de *Science et Santé avec la Clef des Ecritures*, elle déclare: "Jésus voyait dans la Science l'homme parfait, qui lui apparaissait là où l'homme mortel pécheur apparaît aux mortels. Dans cet homme parfait le Sauveur voyait la ressemblance même de Dieu, et cette vue correcte de l'homme guérissait les malades."

D'aucuns mettent-ils en doute le pouvoir de la pensée? Qu'ils songent à ce qu'ils éprouvent en présence d'une personne bienveillante, aimable, secourable, qui s'intéresse à eux et à leur bonheur. Qu'ils réfléchissent ensuite à ce qu'ils ressentent quand ils se trouvent avec une personne mal disposée, encline à critiquer. Quelle différence entre ces deux cas! Lorsqu'on se détourne du sens personnel pour recourir à la divine source du bien — à l'éternelle perfection — on réalise la présence de Dieu, d'où dérive tout être réel. Cette "vue correcte de l'homme" dissipe les fausses croyances inharmonieuses. Son influence curative est puissante, elle annule la crainte et ses effets. Celui qui cherche la Vérité constatera que cette réalisation n'implique aucune fausse croyance d'imperfection. Lui-même pourra prouver la maîtrise que Dieu lui donne et refuser de tenir l'erreur pour une réalité.

En établissant cette vraie conscience de la santé, le Scientiste Chrétien pratiquera ce qu'il apprend. Il lui faudra faire la distinction entre la véritable individualité de l'homme — l'idée divine — et la fausse croyance à un moi matériel limité. Il devra sans cesse avoir conscience de son être réel et du rapport l'unissant au Père-Mère Dieu. S'il a soin d'obéir toujours à la loi divine, il aura l'assurance d'une santé, d'un bonheur et d'un succès continu.

Le Scientiste Chrétien peut prouver pas à pas tout ce dont il a besoin pour aujourd'hui. Les lendemains apporteront au disciple sincère une compréhension plus ample, des preuves plus élevées, des démonstrations suffisant à tous ses besoins. Mrs. Eddy déclare (ibid., p. 62): "Nous ne devons pas attribuer de plus en plus d'intelligence à la matière, mais de moins en moins, si nous voulons être sages et bien portants. L'Entendement divin qui forme le bouton et la fleur, prendra soin du corps humain, comme il revêt les lis; mais qu'aucun mortel ne se mêle du gouvernement de Dieu en y interposant les lois des faux concepts humains."

Pour tous renseignements sur les publications Scientistes Chrétiennes en français, écrire à La Société d'éditions de la Science Chrétienne. (The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.)

Character Shown In Action

IN THE COURSE of the eighteenth century, the habit of writing fiction with emphasis on character, and action shaped by character, became at length very common. The history of the modern novel had begun. For about two hundred years authors have been trying, with greater or less success, to tell us through novels what they have learned about life and the people who inhabit the globe. They have experimented in numberless ways, for it became evident at once that the art of the novel could not be reduced to a formula. Wise critics never have attempted to lay down any set rules for it. The novel has been a very various thing, responsive to changing tastes, to changed conditions, and above all to the personal qualities of each man and woman of independent talent who has written stories of the kind. It has remained constant only in the predominance given to character shown in action.

Fielding wrote an orderly novel, and Laurence Sterne one that defied all order. Thackeray took Vanity Fair for his scene, and Balzac an even larger field, while Jane Austen wrote with equal success about a little group of provincial gentlefolk. Scott romanticized in the grand style, and Dickens romanticized in a wholly different way. Hawthorne and Melville, though contemporaries, have little in common. The work of Arnold Bennett does not much resemble that of Joseph Conrad. Material and method have altered from individual to individual and from decade to decade, but the novel has remained.—From "How to Read Fiction," by GORDON HALL GEROULD. (Princeton, New Jersey: Princeton University Press.)

The Christian Science
PERIODICALS

Established by

Mary Baker Eddy

Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science

The Christian Science periodicals are the organs of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts.

Christian Science Sentinel

"Intended to hold guard over Truth, Life, and Love" ("The First Church of Christ, Scientist, and Miscellany" by Mary Baker Eddy). Contains articles, editorials, testimonies of healing, and special information regarding the Christian Science movement. Published weekly. Price for one year, $3.50; six months, $1.75; three months, 88c; single copy, 10c.

The Christian Science Journal

"Designed to put on record the divine Science of Truth" (Ibid.). Contains articles, editorials, testimonies of healing, and a directory of Christian Science Churches, Societies, Reading Rooms, Practitioners, and Nurses. Published monthly. Price for one year, $3.50; six months, $1.75; single copy, 35c.

Christian Science Quarterly

Contains the Lesson-Sermons read at the Sunday services in all Christian Science churches throughout the world. Printed in eight languages—in English; and in Danish, Dutch, French, German, Norwegian, Spanish, or Swedish, with English on alternate pages. Price for one year, $1.00; single copy, 25c. In Braille, grade one and a half, published monthly. Price, one year, $2.50; single copy, 25c.

The Herald of Christian Science

"To proclaim the universal activity and availability of Truth" (Ibid.). Contains articles, editorials, testimonies of healing. German or French editions issued monthly. Price for each edition, single copy, 20c; one year, $2.00. Scandinavian, Dutch, or Braille editions issued quarterly. Price for each edition, single copy, 25c; one year, $1.00.

The Christian Science Monitor

"To spread undivided the Science that operates unspent" (Miscellany, 353). A daily newspaper for all the family. Price, one year, $12.00; three months, $3.00; single copy, 5c.

These periodicals may be purchased at any Christian Science Reading Room, or ordered direct. Use coupon for the Special Introductory Offer, $1.

The Christian Science Publishing Society
One, Norway Street, Boston, Mass., U. S. A.

Please send me your Special Introductory Offer of 4 issues of the Christian Science Sentinel and 3 issues of The Christian Science Journal, for which I enclose $1.

Name .....
Street .....
City .....
State .....
CHF-3

SCIENCE AND HEALTH
with
Key to the Scriptures
by
Mary Baker Eddy

PUBLISHED BY THE TRUSTEES UNDER THE WILL OF MARY BAKER EDDY

The original, standard, and only textbook on Christian Science Mind-healing is published in the following editions:—

Sunday School Edition, blue or brown cloth, stained edges	$2.00
Library Edition, black cloth only, marbled edges	3.00
Vest Pocket Edition, black, blue, or brown semiflexible morocco leather, gilt edges	3.00
Stiff Leather Edition, black only, gilt edges	4.00
Pocket Edition, black, blue, or brown morocco leather, Oxford India Bible paper, gilt edges	5.00
De Luxe Edition, black, blue, or brown levant morocco, special Bible paper, wide margins, gilt edges	6.00
Cleartype Edition, large type, black cloth only, gilt edges	7.00
Thumb-Indexed Pocket Edition, black, blue, or brown morocco leather, gilt edges	7.50
Readers' Edition, large type, black levant morocco only, gilt edges	11.50
Braille Edition, Grade One and a Half, interpointed, 5 vols.	12.50

FRENCH OR GERMAN TRANSLATIONS

Cloth editions only, black only, marbled edges, each $2.50

This textbook, as well as other writings by Mrs. Eddy, may be purchased at Christian Science Reading Rooms throughout the world, or will be sent postpaid to any address on receipt of remittance payable to:

HUDSON C. BURR
Publishers' Agent
One, Norway St., Boston, U. S. A.
Catalogue will be sent upon request

Catalogues showing prices in sterling will be sent upon request on application to the Reference Book Department of The Christian Science Publishing Society, Bumpard House, Carlos Street, London, S. W. 1.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, TUESDAY, JULY 28, 1942

Memo From Britain:

Britain on Wheels ..... By Melita Spragge

London

A curious transformation has taken place in the highroads of Britain. Whereas many of the folk who used to ride in motorcars are now on foot, all sorts of normally static institutions are bowling along on wheels.

The prewar pleasure motorist is footing the sidewalk because, from July 1, he no longer is allowed a petrol ration. But canteens, kitchens, employment exchanges, laundry units, post offices, libraries, cinemas, art exhibitions, hot baths for children, and various other amenities have become mobile and find their way to the most remote districts to serve scattered populations, or to operate in districts where services are dislocated. In some cases they are fitted with producer-gas equipment to conserve petrol supplies.

A loudspeaker on a van in a London district recently announced the latest recruit to this army on wheels. It was Britain's first mobile employment exchange. The vehicle pulled up at the curb in a busy shopping thoroughfare. A voice, through the microphone, announced:

"This is a mobile unit of the Ministry of Labor and National Service. We are appealing for women to do part-time work in this district, morning and afternoon shifts. Come and talk to the woman officer."

Mobile canteen units and rolling kitchens are many and varied in Britain these days, ranging from the super turnouts sent over by friends in the United States to the converted ice-cream vendors' tricycle run by the Women's Voluntary Services as an emergency measure to save petrol. Portable canteens have been set up on long-distance trains to provide light refreshments for service men and women at prices similar to those in their own canteens.

Art, Music, and the Theater have "taken to the road" in a much wider sense than before the war, chiefly under auspices of the Central Council for the Encouragement of Music and the Arts, Government-sponsored body to foster culture in wartime.

Even sections of the Royal Academy are going on tour this year. Sixty works from its summer show are to be included in exhibitions taken by C. E. M. A. to provincial museums.

Smaller art collections go to the Forces, and particularly to the more remote Army and RAF stations. They also are lent to factory canteens, workers' hostels, clubs, and churches.

Traveling theater companies are booked, more than ever before, to tour in the great stay-at-home vacation program arranged for Britain this year. The Pilgrim Players, under the presidency of John Gielgud, revive the traditions of the strolling players of Elizabethan days. This company—said to be the first to present exclusively religious drama since the Middle Ages—is comprised of professional actors and actresses who aim to play to those who do not ordinarily get an opportunity of going to the theater in wartime. They perform in garages, village halls, schools and bombed churches. Their repertory includes "The Way of the Cross" from the French by Henri Ghéon, "The House by the Stable," a modern morality play by Charles Williams, and James Bridie's "Tobias and the Angel."

Among the many other well-known players "on the road" for C. E. M. A. are Dame Sybil Thorndike and Mr. Lewis Casson who tour industrial towns and villages presenting plays by Shakespeare, Euripides, and Bernard Shaw.

Traveling musicmakers, who go from place to place teaching folk to make their own music and encouraging them to organize folk-song and folk-dance festivals, are sent out by C. E. M. A. in co-operation with the English Folk Dance Society.

Concerts by traveling musicians for London dockers given in settlement halls and canteens in the East End of London, proved so popular with the riverside communities that the well-known singer, Miss Mary Hamlin, followed them with a series of talks about music and singing with demonstrations for those who wished to become music makers themselves. Enthusiasm with which the dockland workers took to the study of music led C. E. M. A. musicians to visualize a return to the London of Pepys' day, with "riverside rights" and restoration of the water music which was the customary accompaniment of the harbor traffic in the seventeenth century.

More prosaic, but equally welcome, are the composite mobile club vans which visit serving women's units. The personnel, in addition to arranging social and cultural evenings, varying from poetry readings to sports competitions, run a shop, cinema, library, and posting box from the van. The store, which sells more than 100 different articles, is particularly useful to women who are too far away to visit town shops regularly.

In considering Britain-on-wheels, one cannot ignore the growing community of all-the-year-round caravan dwellers. In wartime this is not a vacationing body. Its members are chiefly war workers—women from the Land Army, soldiers, and airmen, civil defense workers and Home Guards—all of whom find mobile billets enable them to establish themselves quickly in the spot where their services are most urgently required.

In response to appeals from the War Office and the various Ministries, many of the 20,000 private caravans in Britain, have been handed over to the Government, but some civilian folk, failing to find house accommodation in evacuation areas, are living in their caravans.

Top of the market in these petrol-less days is the horse-drawn caravan. Though the gypsy folk have large numbers of such brightly colored mobile dwellings, I learn, they are not induced to forsake their traditional form of residence, even for the tempting prices offered for these homes-on-wheels.

Ambassador to Exiles Helps Build Better Europe

Biddle, American envoy to 7 governments in London, lives their problems with them.

By Peter Lyne
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, July 28—There are few more profound understatements than addressing America's Mr. Anthony J. Drexel Biddle as "Mr. Ambassador." For he is actually seven ambassadors at once.

Besides being accredited United States representative to the exiled Governments in London of Poland, Belgium, Norway, the Netherlands, Czechoslovakia, Yugoslavia, and Greece, Mr. Biddle finds time for an energetic hobby—helping to organize treats for London children and actually going places with them.

Mr. Biddle will talk with as deep and as sympathetic an understanding of drawing contests he engaged in lately with children at the play center at Paddington Station or of visiting the London Zoo with children of Bermondsey, as he will of the great drama of Europe's exiled Governments. But I went to see him to ask how it feels to be seven ambassadors all rolled into one.

"Every day is a heartbreak; and yet I have as inspiring a job as any man could have today," he told this writer. Daily new stories come to him of the terrible suffering and distress in Occupied Europe. As he reviews Polish troops on some British parade ground, he sees in each face something of the imprint of the past three years' happenings. Every official appointment he fulfills is in some way a poignant reminder of the almost unbelievable experiences he has shared with Europe's over-run people.

He told me of a Polish unit in Scotland with a map on its mess walls which tells its story so simply. Lines mark numerous hazardous routes whereby unconquerable Poles have reached England to carry on the fight—through France, the Low Countries, the Mediterranean, and Siberia. Nothing could halt them or those equally brave and determined men and women from other conquered lands.

Back of Mr. Biddle's thought all the time is one especially vivid scene in Bordeaux. The Germans were approaching, all communications with the outside world cut. Stories were circulating about how the Germans would conquer a Britain apparently at its lowest ebb. But against all that stood out the courage and resolve of the exiles and the herculean British efforts to get them away to continue resistance.

I have spoken to few public men who have displayed greater belief in, and admiration for humanity than Mr. Biddle following his wartime experiences. He is convinced, too, that an opportunity for laying the foundations for a better world now exists through the presence in London of so many representatives of many different European countries. Whether or not Mr. Biddle's name ever will figure prominently among the architects of a new and better Europe, he is making a valuable contribution by his unassuming groundwork in fostering better feeling among the peoples who often have disagreed so sharply in the past.

Among his special personal assets is his wide experience all over Europe in diplomatic roles. He knew most of the European nations personally before the war; he has escaped along with them to Britain.

"Here in London I seem to be able to live in each of the countries to which I am now accredited," he told me. Certainly Mr. Biddle daily achieves a record international quick-change act with apparent ease. While I was with him, he was on the phone switching his thinking from Dutch to Belgian problems and then to Czechoslovakia.

Exceptional personal charm is another of Mr. Biddle's assets. He has an unusual capacity for making one feel that no effort on his part is too much trouble and, as he does his daily rounds of "Little Europe in London," no Pole, nor Czech, nor Belgian, nor Netherlander, nor Greek, nor Norwegian, nor Yugoslav, nor even a newspaper reporter is made to feel that he is taking up too much of this Ambassador's time.

Mr. Biddle especially stressed his tremendous admiration for Britain's part in the war—for the grit, confidence, and staying power of ordinary Britons and also the brilliance of its air tactics in the Battle of Britain.

"Aren't the exiled governments of Europe looking above all to the United States for the future?" I asked him. He agreed, especially in financial and economic matters. But again he stressed what Britain already had done for them—"giving them a straphanger to the future," he called it.

London children benefit especially from Mr. Biddle's admiration for Britain. "I wish you could have laughed with me at the Zoo or helped me draw people to match houses drawn by Paddington children," were his parting words.

American Red Cross Photo

Anthony J. Drexel Biddle and British Children

The United States Ambassador to the Allied Governments in Great Britain visits Children's House, Paddington Station, London, and shows Dolly Beacham (left) and Olive Mason how to draw American scenes with crayon given by the children of the Junior American Red Cross.

The Country Speaks: New York

Loyal Japanese Form Committee for Democracy ..... By Robert M. Hallett

New York, practically speaking, has no Japanese problem. Certainly it is not comparable in any degree with the West Coast situation. There are, however, about 1,750 Japanese-Americans and Japanese aliens here, although before Pearl Harbor there were 3,000. Three steamships have returned hundreds of the most ardent subjects of the Emperor to Nippon, and the Federal Bureau of Investigation has quietly interned most, if not all, of the remaining dangerous elements among them.

Of the 1,750 Japanese here, about 650 are citizens. The majority of these are Christians attending one of the three churches—two Dutch Reformed and one Methodist Episcopal—established for them.

Only a very small percentage of the community actually favors the Japanese militaristic policies. Many of them, however—probably a small majority—have a strong sentimental and cultural attachment to the Japan they knew, and efforts to educate them away from this mental attitude have been insufficient.

Then, too, Americans must bear some of the blame for any apathy the Japanese here may show toward the war effort. The Issei, Japanese-born, are refused citizenship, and the Nisei, American-born, have met employment and social discriminations that do not tend to inspire enthusiasm for the American way.

There is no Japanese colony in New York in the sense that there are a Chinatown, a "Little Italy," Yorkville, and other foreign centers. The few Japanese aliens and citizens are scattered throughout the City, although there are small concentrations of them in the Washington Heights and Dyckman districts of Upper Manhattan.

Before Pearl Harbor, there were several groups in the Japanese community working to win support for Nippon's plans of conquest and propagandizing against the United States. In addition, there were a few publications financed by the Japanese Government. All of these activities were stopped when Japanese airplanes appeared over Pearl Harbor.

Today the only organization functioning among the Japanese here is the Japanese-American Committee for Democracy, 1133 Broadway, headed by Miss Janet Fukushima, a citizen, which has been set up by loyal aliens and citizens of Japanese extraction to rouse their people to dynamic co-operation in the war effort. The advisory board of the committee, organized in May, 1941, includes Prof. Franz Boas, Roger Baldwin, Pearl Buck, Albert Einstein, the Rev. John Haynes Holmes, Bishop Francis J. McConnell, and Dr. A. Clayton Powell, Jr.

The Committee, supported by membership fees and donations from friends, sends out material in Japanese and English urging these Japanese to support the United Service Organizations, buy War Bonds and Stamps, support salvage campaigns, and hold rallies; backs movements to promote national unity, and seeks to interpret what the war means to the Japanese people.

"The majority of aliens and citizens are loyal," Takeshi Haga, a member of the Executive Board of the Committee, said. "Many of them are not yet closely tied up with the war effort. Pearl Harbor was just as much of a shock to Japanese here as to the rest of Americans. Most of them will eventually make the readjustment to help the American Government and the United Nations, but right now they are confused, and that is the reason for this Committee."

Japanese were in great demand here before the war as house servants. When war broke out, practically all of them, citizen and alien alike, were dismissed under the hysteria that all were spies. Now they are gradually being taken back. A survey by the Committee shows that less than 17 per cent of the American-born Japanese and 25 per cent of the aliens are unemployed.

Besides Miss Fukushima, officers of the Committee are Yoshitaka Takagi (noncitizen), Executive Secretary; Miss Teru Masumoto (citizen), Assistant Secretary, and Isaku Kida (noncitizen), Treasurer. The constitution gives the aims of the Committee as: (1) to mobilize all loyal American citizens of Japanese ancestry and Japanese residents of our community loyal to the United States for the defense of American democracy, (2) to establish better understanding between the Japanese community and the greater American public and thus facilitate our participation in the full scheme of American life, and (3) to promote the economic, social, and cultural status of our community.

To Change the Subject:

Uniforms Can't Mar Women ..... By Ethel C. Ince

"Des Moines, Iowa, now focuses women's advance," announced Mrs. Buttercrunch triumphantly, "just as Washington and the State capitals did in the suffrage campaigns. What a tribute to our Double P's, that two of them have been chosen to be among the first group of the Woman's Army Auxiliary Corps!"

"I hope your optimism will be justified," remarked Mrs. Weatherwise gloomily. "I have an innate distrust of uniforms for women myself. Costumes—yes—costumes are colorful and inspiring, but uniforms are bad for women's morale. The Double P's, in their Paisley shawls and poke bonnets, are marvels of patriotism, but I flinch from the thought of what khaki will do to them." She accepted the menu which Patty, the Irish waitress, was silently offering her and became engrossed in choosing her lunch.

"Women have really a flair for uniforms, I think," offered Miss Spinney, coolly, from the opposite table. "And, by the way, have you noticed how many young women have taken to appearing in slacks on Boylston Street in business hours?"

"Most practical and neat, especially if the lines are good," replied Mrs. Buttercrunch. "I have no objection to them at all." She nodded emphatic approval, as she vigorously attacked the generous plate of liver and bacon with French fried potatoes that Anna, whose poise and restraint betrayed New England antecedents, had placed before her.

"I have noticed it, and it increases my lack of confidence in the whole idea of uniforms for women," said Mrs. Weatherwise, with an approving glance toward Miss Spinney, who had just poised her fork to cut the end off a well crumbed and browned lobster croquette. "When women take up any form of dress so glibly, it shows they're not doing any independent thinking. A uniform is a shell. When a woman gets into one, she takes on the character of the shell and stops being herself."

"Isn't that rather overdrawn," protested Mrs. Buttercrunch. "If that is so, why don't uniforms have the same effect on men?"

"Because men take uniforms in their stride," responded Mrs. Weatherwise promptly, looking with approval at the salmon mousse that Patty was setting down before her. "To women, uniforms are playthings and tempt them to play a part, which they proceed to do. I believe that is responsible for the skepticism you may observe about the Wacs in some quarters. People are waiting to be convinced that something is really going on under the uniform."

"If I know anything at all about Betty Bright and Sally Sundry, no uniform will act as a straight jacket for them," insisted Miss Spinney warmly. "Of all the girls I know, those two have the greatest initiative and are quickest to see an opportunity and seize it."

"That is exactly why they were chosen from among all the Double P's to be trained at Fort Des Moines," agreed Mrs. Weatherwise.

"And as for uniforms," Miss Spinney went on, "have you been reading the news stories from the Fort? The favorite official outfit among the Wacs is said to be the seersucker playsuit, worn with a floppy hat and moccasins. With such a pleasant costume for fatigue wear, no khaki uniform with stiff visored cap will stand a chance of making even a dent in the spontaneity and energy of any of the Wacs that I know."

Ferry Command Tames Newfoundland

Wide World-Associated Press

AN AIR BASE SOMEWHERE IN NEWFOUNDLAND—Five years ago this spot was a wild, desolate region of rock and scrub pine and spruce forest. Now it's one of the largest airports in the world. From here bombers take off for the last leg of the journey to England—a 2,000 mile flight—and on to the world battlefields.

Some day this place may become an important stopping place for commercial trans-Atlantic Aviation. That was the purpose when the British started it. Now it is a rendezvous for the bombers headed East.

Around the flying field, the hangars and administration buildings, new construction is under way. Runways are being lengthened greatly. New buildings are going up. Tractors are yanking stumps out of the thin, rocky soil.

Antiaircraft guns point their snouts into the sky from strategic locations. Machine-gun nests ring the field. Canadian and American troops stand guard everywhere. To walk across the runways is forbidden, the guards shoot first and ask questions later.

Just before we arrived here, an RAF lieutenant started across a runway at dusk. A sentry challenged him and then opened fire.

The lieutenant complained to his commanding officer.

"Did the shot hit you?" the officer asked.

"No."

"Then I shall see that the guard gets some additional target practice," was the curt reply.

The sun doesn't fall over the horizon until 11 p. m., and it's up again five hours later, so the little airport city never seems to sleep. The several thousand British, Americans, Canadians, and Newfoundlanders here have nowhere to go and nothing much to do except work. Time means little. The days of the week run together into the months until some can hardly tell you the date.

While it seems as near the fighting fronts, news of the war is scarcely heard. Few newspapers arrive and commercial radio reception is poor due to atmospheric conditions—so the people live in a tight, isolated little world of their own where the big topic is planes.

Here the bombers get their final check and fueling for the long hop. As each ship lands from an airdrome somewhere in Canada, a crew of expert mechanics gives it a final, thorough going over to make sure everything is in perfect condition. No ship leaves the ground until the chief maintenance engineer gives his okay.

While the mechanics are at work and tanks are being filled with gasoline, the pilots and crews get the latest weather reports and map their flight plans on the basis of prevailing wind and cloud conditions.

No one ever orders a ferry pilot to take off at a given time or on a certain date. Each pilot makes his own decision about when to leave, for he is considered the best judge of the range of his ship, the gas load, fuel consumption and other things with which he must contend once he gets out over the Atlantic. This is an important factor in the low rate of ships lost by the Royal Air Force Ferry Command.

But when the weather closes in and the flights are cancelled, then the pilots gather at the inn or at the home of a friend to swap stories of their flights.

Most of the civilian pilots with the RAF Ferry Command are Americans, such as Clyde Pangborn, Duke Schiller of Onawa, Iowa, big Tom Smith of Atlanta, Ga., serious Bob Leroy of Los Angeles, Jack Terry of Clarksdale, Miss., Bob Coffman of Baton Rouge, and Earl Ortman of Los Angeles.

The majority are married and live with their families in or near Montreal. They're the flying elite, since they draw $1,000 each month during the first year of service, $1,100 the second and $1,200 the third year. But some of them see the time coming when the civilian pilots will be replaced by Canadian and British service men. A great many already are being trained for the job.

During the winter, the snows pile high and the little narrow-gauge railroad which is the lone overland link with the outside is sometimes snowbound for days. Then the only means of transport is by plane. The chief diversion is trying to get a short leave and plane ride to Montreal.

This doesn't mean the station is a crude spot itself. The workmen, soldiers and flying personnel are comfortably housed. A clean, modern little inn provides shelter for pilots, crews and the few civilians who get into this place.

American movies are shown once a week. Sometimes there is a dance. And there are sports for the athletic.

A few officers and civilians have been fortunate in obtaining homes or apartments for their wives and children. Some young women are employed as maids, cooks, and stenographers about the base. But for every woman there are more than 100 footloose men to shower them with attention.

Motherly Mrs. Rod Hayden of Syracuse, N. Y., was the first American woman to come to this airdrome carved out of the Newfoundland wilds. That was three years ago.

Her home is a haven for all the homesick airmen, soldiers and civilians—of all nations—who long for feminine companionship and a bit of home cooking. She's famous hereabouts for her chocolate cake and lemon meringue pie—indescribably delicious delicacies in a spot like this.

"We're all going to be spoiled when we leave and get back to a place where women are regarded as human beings," Mrs. Hayden chuckled. "There are no wallflowers here. You should see the rush the girls get whenever there is a dance."

Mrs. Hayden, who came here from New Orleans, is the wife of a representative of an oil company supplying the base with aviation gasoline. They have a young son, Jack.

The first woman to arrive here was blonde Coral Brant from North England.

When Coral first saw the rugged countryside and the loneliness of the place, she said to her husband, "Let's go back to England. I can't stand it." But he was in charge of radio operations and couldn't go.

"And then," Coral said, "I began to love it. I found the Newfoundland people a very friendly, canny sort when you got to know them." Gradually she became used to the quiet and solitude in her apartment far from the flying field.

"Everyone thinks I should hate it here, but I don't. I've never been happier and we manage to get along without a great many things we thought were necessary."

One of the greatest problems for the housewives is to plan menus, for fresh milk, vegetables and fruit are luxuries to be imported. Newfoundland has few cattle herds, and fruit and vegetables grow only in a few places on the rocky island—not enough to supply the islanders themselves, whose principal diet is fish, meat and potatoes.

Almost all the food must be brought from the mainland by boat and shipped here over the island's lone narrow-gauge railroad. Sometimes the schedules are uncertain.

Food is a major item in the budget, for the costs run something like this: steak, 70 cents a pound; tomatoes, 65 cents a pound; lettuce, 45 cents a head; cauliflower, 50 cents a head; celery 30 cents a bunch; oranges 60 cents a dozen, and apples (small) 10 cents each.

"Sometimes," Mrs. Hayden said, "I get so hungry for strawberries and fresh cream that I can't think of anything else."

It's Final Rendezvous For Planes Headed East

Bombers in a steady stream now fly across the North Atlantic from American factories via Britain to the far-flung war fronts of the United Nations. More details of the story back of the Ferry Command are told today by Wide World newsman Don Whitehead, who flew the ferry route accompanied by George Hill, photographer. An earlier installment, with pictures, appeared July 22.

'Maps! Maps! Maps!' Kipling Might Have Written Today

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

FORT LEWIS, Wash.—"Maps! Maps! Maps!" Kipling might have written of the modern American soldier, and for his questing, marching song, might have chosen "Where do we go from here?"

Two years ago the soldier in training at Fort Lewis was also interested in maps but they were road maps to take him on a week-end trip from Watsonville in his home state out through Clearwater Canyon and back by way of Bilgewater. Today the same lad takes the world up in his hands, looks it over, not only in terms of where he may go some day, but in terms of military strategy.

This change in the soldier has come about largely through the orientation program of the Army, designed not only to familiarize the trainee with world combat zones geographically but to orientate him into the purposes, movements, and significance of the war itself: to train him not only to do battle on any front but to send him out "the best informed of the world's fighting men."

From North Siberia's frozen tundras to the torrid temperatures of Timbuctoo, Europe, North Africa, the South Pacific, the Far East, the soldier is trained to know what climate he would find in any zone in action, the kind of scenery or terrain he might encounter, the tactics and weapons to be employed, and even the kind of uniform.

Under the orientation program of the Army, news bulletins, maps and photos are plentifully supplied. Daily events are summarized, newspapers and magazines are available to all, and frequently lectures are given on the trend of events or significance of past events. Discussion is encouraged and soldiers are taught to discriminate between facts and rumors.

It is during the after-supper hours that discussion on the war runs briskly through mess halls, into day rooms, and follows on into the barracks. This is especially true after some notable event when even after "lights out" they continue to settle points regarding air and sea strength or prospects of a second front in Europe.

It is during these discussions that maps come out, to settle arguments, to prove a point, to trace the course of military movements, to fight great battles over again and show how it could have been done in a different way. Discussions are waged in a dozen accents, that of the New England Yankee, the boy from Dixie, the New Yorker and others from "deep in the heart of Texas."

The policy of the Army to make intelligence a leading factor in soldiering, is justified in the way that men in training voluntarily study and read in their off-duty time. Civilian librarians have the same report of the trainee in the present war.

The fact that he is trained, not as a robot, but as having an intelligent part in what is going on, that he "knows the score" that the democracy he fights to maintain he has experienced in his training, is seen as contributing to that intangible but very real "morale of the American Army."

The results of this program of training are described in this way, "The American soldier goes out knowing that he is the equal, if not the better, of any soldier in the world; that he takes second place to none when it comes to combat technique and endurance; that his country is worth fighting for; and that his cause is just."

At the very beginning of the training program when new recruits were beginning to pour into Fort Lewis, a military authority with world war experience spoke of the need of a program for promoting in the trainees, initiative, and the ability to think independently in order to make right decisions in tight spots. Already his words are justified in the examples of individual heroism that have recently toured the country.

United States Army Photo

Men in Training Voluntarily Study and Read in Spare Time

"There's our destination," says Corporal Al Henshaw, Phoenix, Ariz. (left), as he points to Japan on map, while Sergeant Sam Wagner, Salt Lake City, Utah (right), agrees. Photo taken at Fort Lewis, Washington, shows soldiers of the field forces are interested in world affairs and think for themselves. Private Rex Nelson, Salina, Utah, listens at left, while at right are Private First Class Dan Lavorini, Chicago, and Private Harry Schultz, Indianapolis.

Tuesday, Friday—News, Homemaking, Food
Wednesday—Fashions, Interior Decoration
12c

Today's Woman

The Christian Science Monitor
Tuesday, July 28, 1942

Sigrid Schultz Gives Views On Attitude of the Nazis

The following interview is the second of a series which the Today's Woman Page of The Christian Science Monitor is publishing as part of this newspaper's contribution to peaceward thinking. Women, bearing a full share of the responsibilities of war, are also looking ahead to the postwar problems that the world will face, expecting to have a part in their solution.

By Jessie Ash Arndt
Woman's Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

The air was fragrant with flowers. A playful kitten jumped for a butterfly. There was no note to disturb the peace and beauty of the late afternoon except our own conversation as we sat under the trees at tea. We were in the garden back of the little white house in Westport, Connecticut, that Sigrid Schultz now calls home.

Her name you no doubt know. Dispatches from the Berlin Bureau of the Chicago Tribune came over under her by-line from 1925, when she was made head of the Bureau, until after Munich. Sigrid Schultz knows the Germans well and they know her. She knows Nazi leaders, made it a point to cultivate them, when she saw the inevitable turn of events in Europe, so that she would be in a position to use those contacts if necessary in getting news from Germany to the United States. She has entertained Goering and his wife and other high Nazi officials in her home. And she knows "how hard they will fight to win this war."

Only Marking Time

She did not look like a war correspondent as she sat in her quiet garden, wearing a fresh cotton dress and brushing back an occasional stray strand of hair caught by a breeze. But she is only marking time until she can get back to Europe to report events as they resolve themselves into history.

Europe at war is an old story to her. She was with her parents in Germany as a music student at the time the United States became involved in World War I, and was obliged to report twice daily to the German authorities as an enemy alien. She started her foreign work in Berlin in 1919 as assistant to Richard Henry Little, of the Chicago Tribune. With him, she covered the revolts and riots which came at the end of the war with the era of profiteering, inflation, and unrest in Germany. In 1925, she succeeded him as head of the Berlin Bureau, where she remained until February, 1941, coming out with other American correspondents, including Joseph C. Harsch of The Christian Science Monitor.

Should Define Program

Miss Schultz believes the United Nations should define clearly for themselves what they want after the war, and use this program as a basis for propaganda. But she is convinced that no United Nations program for postwar reconstruction will have the influence in Germany that Wilson's 14 Points had in World War I. Germans have been told for years that Germany was not actually defeated then but laid down her arms under the persuasion of the 14 Points, and has been warned against doing the same thing again.

There is no skeleton organization ready to take over when revolt comes in Germany as there was when the monarchy was overthrown, she says. Although there is unquestionably opposition to the Hitler regime, Himmler, on Hitler's behalf, has seen to it that all potential leaders have been eliminated and therefore the opposition is not well organized. Once the Nazis suffer a major defeat, however, the opposition will make itself felt, she predicts.

Another factor that tends to spur the Germans to increased sacrifices in support of the war is the fear of retribution for outrages committed in other countries. Many Germans believe their punishment is deserved, says Miss Schultz, and they have been warned by Hitler that it will be inevitable if the United Nations win. They feel that they cannot escape it because Hitler has made accomplices of all the German people, she points out. There is hardly one but has some relative who has been involved in the murders in Poland, Czechoslovakia, and the other occupied countries.

Must Feel War at Home

"I do not think peace can be accomplished until the Germans feel, on their own soil, the sufferings of war which they have for generations inflicted on other peoples," declared Miss Schultz. "They must likewise be disabused of the illusion that they are a master race, destined to rule the world."

Each of the United Nations, she believes, should survey its economic needs and on this basis the postwar program should be worked out. This country, she warned, should not proceed on the assumption that it will be feeding the starving nations of Europe for a long period after the war. Mechanized agriculture has become established there side by side with mechanized warfare, and it will not be many months before the land will be producing again, once the war ends. A carefully controlled economy will be essential, she asserts.

Much to Be Done Here

Within the United States, there is much to be done to solve the problem of distribution now facing us, Miss Schultz points out. "We can't go on playing bridge and playing golf and, when we get bored, going riding in the car."

The time has come, she asserts, when as a nation, we must knuckle down and keep our own house in order as well as defend its borders. Women should do all in their power to support well-qualified persons who are willing to accept civic responsibility, she says. The press must arouse them to see problems as they are and help develop that healthy instinct in the American people popularly known as "horse sense."

Second of Three Tuesday Articles

Pre-war dinner party in Berlin, showing Miss Sigrid Schultz (left) seated beside the former United States Ambassador to Germany, the late William E. Dodd, at the time she was head of the Berlin Bureau of the Chicago Tribune. Others in the photograph are Mrs. Franz von Papen, wife of the one-time chancellor of Germany, ex-military attache in Washington, of World War I fame, and now German Ambassador to Turkey, and the late B. W. von Buelow of the German Foreign Office.

Mrs. Knott's Pies Help Berry Farm to Success

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Buena Park, Calif.

At the top of any list of Southern California businesswomen stands Cordelia Knott. A woman who plans and serves 4,000 dinners every Sunday (not to mention week-day customers) deserves that rating. A woman who has 100 employees in her kitchen throughout the year earns it. And when she has been the backbone of a growing business for more than 20 years, she gets it magna cum laude.

Originally, Knott's Berry Farm was just what the name implies—a berry farm and nursery. It specialized in Boysenberries, and every plant bearing that name can be traced back to it. Walter Knott had planned a farming career. Just as soon as they were married, he and Cordelia moved to a homestead. It was out in the Mojave desert, but in those days the Mojave was destined to become a second Imperial Valley. There was just one drawback—no water. So the Knotts were forced to abandon their first home—almost penniless.

It took them three weeks to drive to their next one, 400 miles northward, and that journey was not easy for Cordelia Knott with three babies to care for in an old farm wagon. But Walter Knott says today he wouldn't take anything for that Mojave experience. He had learned to make bricks and built an adobe house; he had shod horses, drilled water wells, and experimented with dry farming. To make it brief, he had begun to think.

Did the "Impossible"

When at last they arrived in San Luis Obispo County, they settled once more, and managed to save money raising vegetables in that cattle country. (Folks said it could not be done!) Four years later, with their new funds, they moved south to better land—that near Buena Park, not far from Mr. Knott's birthplace. There, for seven years, they lived as tenant farmers. Then, piece by piece, 10 acres at a time, they purchased their land outright, until they owned, without debt, the present 120 acres.

Prosperity, however, brought along unexpected problems. For, although Walter Knott, with his farming ability, assisted by water and diesel engines, had successful crops, he was never sure about their marketing. So his wife began making pies, berry pies, and serving them (just during the berry season and only to passing tourists). From this modest beginning has grown the immense volume of Knott's today. As her husband frankly explains, instead of using her restaurant as an outlet for his berries, he now plans his production to meet her kitchen's needs.

It is a country specialty kitchen. Rhubarb (from their farm) is served in sauce dishes as the hors d'oeuvre. Two kinds of meat only are offered, ham and chicken, and the chickens all come from neighborhood farms. Vegetables are grown by Mr. Knott except the potatoes, which are brought in from northern California, in the Klamath Lake district. The dessert is unvaried. It consists of Boysenberry pie, Boysenberry sherbet, or just plain vanilla ice cream. Pickles, jam, biscuits and gravy accompany the meal. The biscuits are made while you wait—in less than 10 minutes, and the gravy is from Guernsey milk. The Knotts' dairy bill touches close to $2,000 a month! This meal's appeal, of course, lies not in variety, but in the cordon bleu quality of cooking, for which Walter Knott gives full credit to his wife.

Although the family as a whole owns Knott's, they divide its responsibilities sharply. Mr. Knott looks after the gardens and the nursery. He has a foreman and 15 men working under him. Russell handles the retail shop while the two older girls, Virginia and Elizabeth, have charge of the dining room and gift shop. On Sundays they employ 100 waitresses, mostly girls whom they know. Decorating the tables, too, is one of their jobs, and a favorite centerpiece is the scarlet eucalyptus flower. All three children (another daughter is still in college) draw identical salaries, but their parents withdraw only for personal needs. The family and their business are so closely associated that their home is hidden within the commercial buildings.

Continues Her Supervision

Mrs. Knott's kitchen has insulated ovens with a constant heat of 500 degrees. Her electric potato peelers prepare 15 pounds in three minutes. Her dishes and silverware receive three washings; one at 125 degrees, another at 160, and a third at 190. Then they are placed in warm storage. While rumor has Mrs. Knott standing at the door of her kitchen inspecting each tray when it goes out, this is obviously impossible. She does, however, inspect many of them, and whenever you see a woman brushing butter lightly over a high-topped pie, or painstakingly cutting the yellow squash into triangles, you may be sure she is following Cordelia Knott's instructions.

The Knotts are real Californians. Mr. Knott's mother and grandmother came West in a covered wagon. His own and his wife's experiences out in the lonely Mojave deepened their kinship with the pioneers. Today they collect relics from that period. Their farm owns the first millstone turned by a water-wheel in Los Angeles: a pioneer stagecoach, and a town resembling Henry Ford's Greenfield Village. For years Mr. Knott has been bidding in buildings sold at auction, in Arizona and Nevada, and a year ago his private "ghost town" was opened. Hundreds of visitors now stroll through its streets.

The core of their venture, however, remains Cordelia Knott's kitchen. Around it, the business revolves. When I first saw Mrs. Knott she was washing up her own dishes. Oh, yes, she has a housekeeper. But Mrs. Knott is a woman who knows how to get things done. She works along with her employees. She made me think of other mothers whom I have known—countless other mothers—who would understand her success. Through their persistent, conscientious and unstinting labor such women accomplish truly amazing results.

J. H. M.

Ohio State Group Supports World League as Peace Need

By Ralph W. Cessna
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

COLUMBUS, Ohio — Establishment of a world federation of states is proposed by a special faculty committee at Ohio State University "to deal with and peacefully to settle the many and complex problems that will continuously appear."

The proposal adds weight, coming as it does from a source near the former center of American isolationism, to the increasingly insistent demands for some such kind of world union as the only means of attaining lasting world peace.

In a foreword to the concise brochure in which the committee proposal is published, Dr. Howard L. Bevis, President of the University, says: "This statement is submitted as a contribution to our thinking about war issues and aims. Members of the committee came to their task with a variety of personal viewpoints. Their thinking at the same time reflected their respective backgrounds of philosopher, natural scientist, lawyer, and writer. The statement in which they now concur presents a consolidation of their views, developed through the democratic process of free discussion."

The committee does a brief but thorough job of tracing the steps leading to the war and thence to the present point in the war, in defining democracy and totalitarianism, and in sketching the needs of the period to come.

Victory Is Prime Need

It assumes the prime need at the moment is a complete victory over the Axis powers. And it predicates its outline of future world organizations on the Atlantic Charter. From there on, specific proposals follow rather closely in some respects such other similar proposals as that for a Federal Union, by Clarence Streit.

Those eligible to membership in this federation would be "all nations or peoples having separate political sovereignty constitutionally responsible to them."

This would appear to be another way of saying "all democracies" for a democracy is essentially a political unit in which the government is constitutionally responsible to the people.

"The delicate matters," says the committee, "of the jurisdiction of the federation, division of powers between the federation and member states, means of enforcing decisions of the federation, a system of world policy—all such problems must be grimly and unflinchingly faced."

To begin with, the committee suggests that at the end of the war—not at once as some other students of the situation insist—a world conference must assemble, composed of "representatives of all peoples in any way involved in the war." This would necessarily include the Axis nations.

The committee urges that "these peoples must be restored to spiritual and political freedom under governments that respond to the popular will, and it shall be the duty of the conference to aid in obtaining the free expression of the popular sentiment."

This would appear to mean that a democratic form of government would have to be imposed in some way upon these undemocratic nations before they could send representatives to the conference. Otherwise, the question inevitably comes up, how would such "representatives" be chosen from an undemocratic country? Would they not merely represent the undemocratic leadership? And in any event, it is asked, how could such nations—this is assuming that democracy has not been imposed upon them—in view of the eligibility provisions and the stated ultimate purpose of the action, participate in one step of a process leading to action in which they could not participate?

It has been around this very question of eligibility, whose complexities are thus underlined by the way in which this proposal handles the matter, that much of the controversy over the Streit, plan, for instance, has revolved.

The committee at one point suggests that needed revenue for state purposes must be secured by domestic taxes "which will not affect the freedom of imports and exports," thus appearing to advocate complete free trade; but at another point suggests that "all proposed state tariff legislation be subordinated to the supervision and control of the federation," thus presuming the continued existence of tariffs.

Foreign Policy

The committee also departs from other suggestions for the operation of such a world federation when it leaves to individual member states the right, in effect, with qualifications, to formulate their own "foreign" policies. It merely specifies that "no treaty should become effective without federation approval."

The very exercise of the right in the first place of negotiating a treaty with some other nation, thus continuing to lodge formulation of "foreign policy" primarily within the member states, is in the view of many students of world affairs a means of defeating the very purpose of such a world federation. Continued individualistic or nationalistic formulation of foreign policy would, it is claimed, encourage establishment of power "blocs," aimed at selfish, international advantages.

Beyond that, though, the proposal touches less controversial ground in urging a disarmament program, control of manufacture of war implements, and federation control of national military forces.

The authors of the plan are Joseph A. Leighton, Boyd H. Bode, Harlan H. Hatcher, N. Paul Hudson, and George W. Rightmire.

Adventure and Art Go Hand in Hand for Mr. and Mrs. Weimer

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Some artists are content to take a week-end trip to the beach or the mountains to get background for their work, but not Charles Perry Weimer, Jr. He goes exploring. The immediate result is a 100,000-mile photographic survey of the South American Continent, called "The Cavalcade of South America."

"I had no idea when I married that some day I'd be buying grocery supplies for a stay on a South American island inhabited only by penguins, rabbits, and guano birds," said Mrs. Weimer, telling of the adventures of an artist's wife. "But that's what I did not quite six months ago."

Penguins Her Amusing Neighbors

Mrs. Weimer's experience in the penguin stronghold was on Magdalena Island, which they reached by a little boat hired at Punta Arenas, Chile, (the southernmost city in the world). In addition to the birds and rabbits which inhabit the island, it has a small mechanical lighthouse. Almost no one ever visits it, and those who do are advised by boatmen to lay in ample provisions as these have been persons marooned there for long periods due to dense fog, said Mrs. Weimer. She enjoyed her penguin neighbors who lived in large holes dug in the ground, and stood outside their doors chatting with each other most of the day.

"When you get near," she said, "they all retreat into their holes and start talking back at you."

The Weimers, in addition to what Mr. Weimer likes to describe as "20,000 miles on foot," covered South America by boat, train, plane, bus, automobile, horseback, burrow-back, ox-cart, and dugout canoe, circling the coast and traveling far into the interior of all but two small territories.

Loved It All

"I loved it all," said Mrs. Weimer, "even an occasional five and six-hour stretch of riding across the Argentine pampa on the floor of fast-trotting ox-carts; penetrating the Amazon jungles; traversing the remote branches of that river in wood-burning paddle-wheelers, and once getting dumped off of a river boat in total darkness at a place where the only shelter was a tiny rest-house built by ranchers. Hooks on which to hang sleeping hammocks were the only furnishings."

She described a visit to a forgotten Inca village, and the friendliness of the Otavalo Indians, who are an offshoot of the ancient Incas, living in Ecuador only 50 miles from the Equator. This tribe, she said, is one of the cleanest in the Western Hemisphere. The natives bathe almost daily in icy mountain lakes near their villages and their blouses and shirts are generally snowy white. Wealth and social standing are signified by the number of felt hats they wear, one upon another—and some socially prominent matron may be seen wearing men's derbys piled high on her head.

A Memorable Trip

There was also the memorable trip over the Andean Pass (about 12,000 feet elevation) arranged through the kindness of friends in the Chilean State Railway. She and Mr. Weimer rode with the engineer in the front cab up to the famous ski resort, Port Tillo.

But not all of the Weimers' experiences were in the wilds of South America. They were also honored guests in the cities of the Latin-American Republics they visited. In Brazil, they were entertained at luncheon by President Vargas, whose wife, Mme. Darcy Vargas, gives much time to civic work. Three projects in which Mme. Vargas is greatly interested are "Cidade das Meninas," "Casa do Pequeno Jornaleiro," and the Fishermen's Colony at Magaratiba, said Mrs. Weimer. The latter Mme. Vargas herself established to provide a home and necessary education and social welfare for the fishermen. "Casa do Pequeno Jornaleiro" provides free dwelling and schooling in useful trades for newsboys, as well as lessons in house duties.

"Cidade das Meninas" or "Girlstown" is completed but not yet occupied, Mrs. Weimer explained. Mme. Vargas personally established this home which is maintained from funds she has collected from philanthropic persons. Poor girls are to be taught all branches of homemaking and domestic science, sewing and designing, as well as practical trades by which they can support themselves. Separate schools and special teachers and playgrounds have also been provided for the small children.

"Almost everywhere in South America today," continued Mrs. Weimer, "women are forming new war organizations for courses in child training, first aid, ambulance driving, canteen work, cooking, nutrition, and dietetics.

"Already Brazil has many women who are qualified pilots; and recently in Rio de Janeiro, a course for air nurses was established and flying duties taught."

Because his parents wanted Charles Weimer 3d to be born on North American soil, on the completion of their journey they returned to the United States. During their conversation, five-weeks-old Charles slept peacefully on, with an adaptability not unlike that of his well-known father.

Mr. Weimer is a member of the Explorers' Club and the Artists' Guild.

I. W. F.

Blueberry Co-Operative Association

Blueberries Are in Season!

It's "the berries"—right now—for a put up job! Giant, cultivated blueberries, sun-ripened and sweet, combine with the popular gooseberry to make a luscious jam; or with orange, lemon and raisins, they are a conserve new as tomorrow—put up for tomorrow's enjoyment.

Blueberry-Gooseberry Jam

1 pound fully-ripe cultivated blueberries	2¾ cups sugar
1 pound gooseberries	2¾ cups of light corn syrup
	1 box powdered fruit pectin

Combine blueberries and gooseberries; crush thoroughly. Measure sugar and light corn syrup into a dry dish and set aside until needed. Measure fruit into a 5- to 6-quart kettle, filling up last cup or fraction of cup with water if necessary. Place over hottest fire. Add powdered fruit pectin; mix well, and continue stirring until mixture comes to a hard boil. Pour sugar and corn syrup in at once, stirring constantly. (To reduce foaming, ¼ teaspoon butter may be added.) Continue stirring, bring to a full rolling boil, and boil hard 1 minute. Remove from fire, skim, pour quickly. Paraffin hot jam at once. Makes about 10 glasses (6 fluid ounces each).

Peas in the Pot

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

London

No vegetable laughs so merrily as the pea—the fat, jolly green pea that rises from the soil with the spring showers, climbs up the supporting twigs like a veritable acrobat, and swells with joyous achievement beneath the summer sun. You have only to handle the fat pod to hear the peas rattling with amusement inside. You have only to sit on a low stool in the kitchen porch, with a china bowl in your lap and a well-filled basket of peapods by your side, to see the gleeful way they hop and skip from their covering, and roll off into the bed of mint or dance away among the carrot tops if you are not careful.

But it is not until they are in the pot that they really begin to laugh. There is no mistaking the fun they have beneath the lid, jostling one another, dancing up and down, bobbing and bouncing with the bubbles, and sending the most delicious scent of good, fresh deliciousness into the far corners of the house.

Who can be sad, who can be depressed, when there are peas in the pot?

D. A. L.

TVA Now Has Jobs for Women

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

KNOXVILLE, Tenn. — A new field of war work for women with special qualifications is being opened by the Tennessee Valley Authority, whose power dams for war industries are called the greatest construction job in the history of the United States.

Women are now being employed and trained as map draftsmen trainees and engineering aid trainees to meet a shortage in junior drafting personnel caused by enlistments in the armed forces, George F. Grant, TVA director of personnel, revealed.

Seeking to utilize women's abilities to the greatest possible extent, even in jobs customarily filled by men, TVA will employ draftswomen trainees and engineering aid trainees with a minimum of experience in skills that can be converted to the work.

From a wide variety of occupations women are applying to TVA for the new jobs. Misses Alberta Ashton, Dorothea O'Brien, and Bettie Hutson have been saleswomen; Mary Ruth Cochran, a dental assistant; Billie Gee, an elementary schoolteacher; Lucy Owen, a commercial artist; Ruth Simpson, a textile pattern designer; Noel Johnson, a camp counsellor and swimming teacher; Mary Delaney was graduated this year from the University of Chattanooga.

Diversified Occupations

Several applicants have had no previous business experience. For engineering aid traineeship, applications have been received from seniors at the Woman's College of the University of North Carolina, the University of Georgia, Agnes Scott College, and others. And from young women with such diverse experience as teacher in a public school and saxophone player in an all-girl orchestra.

The trainee draftswomen learn to perform drafting tasks in the map-making necessary to building dams and reservoirs and to relocating communities, highways, bridges, and railroads, and will make topographic maps. These jobs are important to such war power projects now being carried on by TVA as the Douglas and Fontana Dams.

Aerial Photography

The engineering aid trainees receive basic instructions in cartography, photogrammetry, drafting, engineering computations, and the theory of property and topographic survey. Special emphasis is placed on the use and interpretation of aerial photography.

Training of women in drafting and engineering lines is the first of several ways in which TVA plans increasingly to utilize and enhance the usefulness of women in work of importance to America's prosecution of the war.

Entrance salary for draftswomen trainees is $1,260 a year and for engineering aid trainees is $1,620. Trainees in both classifications go through a probationary period expected not to exceed three months, and those who complete the work satisfactorily become eligible for promotion to a higher grade.

MONARCH
Finer Foods
Look for the MONARCH Lion Head Label

Make what you have last

For instance, your vacuum cleaner or carpet sweeper will last longer and serve you better if you renew those worn brushes. Your washing machine will last longer if you keep it properly lubricated. That electric flatiron you have laid aside needs only a new heating element to make it efficient again. The garden rake will be okay with a new handle to replace the one Junior backed the car over. Make the things you have *last*. Advertisers in The Christian Science Monitor are ready to help you.

FIX UP
THE THING TO DO IN '42

HAVE NO FEAR
GARTSIDE'S IRON RUST SOAP
Positively removes rust, ink, fruit stains from fabrics, rugs, porcelain sinks, tubs, and toilets. 25¢ at Drug, Hardware and Dept. Stores, or from Gartside Iron Rust Soap Co., Phila., Pa.

New Cream Deodorant safely Checks Perspiration

Arrid is the largest selling deodorant
1. Does not rot dresses or men's shirts. Does not irritate skin.
2. No waiting to dry. Can be used right after shaving.
3. Instantly stops perspiration for 1 to 3 days. Prevents odor.
4. A pure, white, greaseless, stainless vanishing cream.
5. Awarded Approval Seal American Institute of Laundering for harmless to fabrics.
ARRID
39¢ Buy a jar today at any store selling toilet goods (also in 10¢ and 59¢ jars)

Billy Turquoise Learns to Talk From Paper in His Own Tongue As Do His White Brothers

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Window Rock, Ariz.

Billy Turquoise shrugged his shoulders against the early morning chill as he left the warm fire of his hogan. With Náz Baá, his velvet-bloused wife, beside him, he turned the buckboard eastward into the rising sun. Ten hard miles over snow-sifted mesa and desert across the unmarked boundary from Arizona to New Mexico brought them to their destination—the remote Coyote Canyon Day School.

After tying his weary team to the hitching-rail of the modern stone structure, Billy and Náz Baá shyly entered the warm building. Inside they slipped into child-sized seats where some 30 of their moccasined neighbors had already assembled.

They watched a well-dressed "educated" Navajo placing queer symbols on the blackboard which outlined two sides of the many-windowed room. Finishing his task the native teacher turned. He smiled a little and spoke to them.

Talking From Paper

"Shoh," he said and went on in Navajo, "at last you are going to learn to talk from paper in Navajo just as your white brother talks from paper in his tongue. First, you must remember the sound meaning of the symbols I have placed before you." Here Adolph Dodge Bitanny, the full-blood Navajo teacher with a B. A. degree in Anthropology from Columbia University, lost himself in the development of his carefully prepared lecture.

By noon the dark-skinned teacher had explained chart after chart with repetitions made aloud by the class. At last turning to the remaining blackboard chart he pointed to a group of eight characters. Instantly the group responded. "Hashineé (my dear)," they chorused. The pointer then moved in rapid succession to two other words. "Gah sani (aged rabbit)," the class unisoned. "Hashineé gah sani (my dear aged rabbit)."

Not a sound could be heard as the group stilled in amazement with its own success.

Billy Turquoise turned incredulously to his open-mouthed wife. "Ya' at' éih (it is good)," he said.

For the first time in the history of his people Billy Turquoise and his moccasined tribesmen had "talked from paper" in their own language—a language spoken for centuries but never before written. For some time Dr. Willard W. Beatty, Director of Indian Education of the U. S. Indian Service, and an outstanding leader of the Progressive Education movement, has been aware of the need for a more adequate method of informing the non-literate adult Navajos. To transpose the purely spoken language of the Navajo to a phonetically written language became the work of some of the leading linguists of the United States. Now that this has been accomplished, adult classes have been formed by the Navajo Service School System of nine boarding schools and 47 modern day schools located at strategic points throughout the 16-million-acre Navajo Indian Reservation.

In teaching the adult Navajos to read, the phonetic alphabet is explained as having four vowels, 29 consonants and three diacritical marks. This makes an alphabet of 36 characters which must be memorized. The next step is that of putting the sounds together to form words, which in turn leads to reading.

The writing of the Navajo language is not taught to adults because writing is a more difficult mechanical undertaking. The technics of using a pencil, pen, paper position, etc., all would require a prohibitive amount of time. By the same token it is not possible to teach much English to adults who live in hogans many miles apart and who are necessarily busy tending their flocks. The younger Navajos, however, who have learned to read and write in English find it comparatively easy to write in the Navajo language with but very little coaching.

Eagerness Shown

Class organization is under the supervision of Adolph Dodge Bitanny, full-blood Navajo, and Robert Young, a specialist in the Navajo language. The present plan is for those adults who can arrange it to come to a day school for one week of this instruction before the itinerant teacher moves on to another school. Many times when Friday comes the class asks that the teacher remain to continue teaching on Saturday. To many Navajos it seems incredible that they can actually begin to "talk in their own language from a piece of paper the way their white brother does."

The ability of the Navajos to learn is impressive. In spite of complete lack of familiarity with any alphabet, an apt class of adult Navajos can begin to sound out simple words in about eight hours. With a week of instruction, 70-year-old men can read with fair facility.

The Navajo Service plan as outlined by E. R. Fryer, General Superintendent of the Navajo Indian Reservation, and Dr. George A. Boyce, Director of the Navajo Service Schools is to supply the growing demand for Navajo reading material with dissemination of current events, science notes, translations of popular books and ultimately, perhaps, a monthly newssheet in written Navajo.

Today there are nearly 50,000 Navajo Indians of which about 85 per cent or approximately 42,000 have no command of the English language. The Navajos compose almost one-seventh of the total Indian population of the United States. The problem of keeping this minority informed is of no small consequence, especially in these turbulent times when National Defense is so important.

Milton Snow

Milton Snow

Navajos are eager to learn. They find many advantages in the Indian Service Schools.

Milton Snow

Navajo mother and son learn to read Navajo together.

Nazi Forces Studying Arabic, Iranian and Hindustani

New York

With Axis legions on the doorstep of the Middle East, German officers and soldiers are cramming on Iranian, Hindustani and Arabic in the classrooms of the University of Vienna, it was learned from students and neutral diplomats recently arrived from the former Austrian capital.

The difficult languages of Persia, India, and Arabia are being taught mostly by a group of imported native teachers to Axis officers and men being prepared for posts as administrators and interpreters in the Middle East.

When I was in Vienna last year, a few months before the invasion of Russia, Russian, and Ukrainian were the language headliners. During the fall and winter of 1939, it was French and Flemish. A Viennese wisecrack is that the British need not consider an invasion imminent until English has become the featured foreign language.

University of Vienna Much Changed

Over four years of anschluss and close to three years of Nazi war have made the once world-famous Universitad Zu Wein almost unrecognizable. With 15,000 students before anschluss, and more than 10,000 when the war began, it today has under 2,000 students. Few of the celebrated names on the faculty remain. Drafting has completed the ruin begun by the ousting of professors for religious and political reasons.

Similar charges have taken place in the Hochschule für Welthandel, the Consular Academie, and other renowned Vienna higher schools.

What remains today is mostly foreign students and professors over 50 who were not officers in the World War. The German and Austrian students who remain are mostly in technical and war courses. Most nontechnical courses have been dropped.

Bulgarians Chiefly

Bulgarians constitute the present majority in the student body. There are also many Rumanians and Serbs who, although mostly anti-Nazi, stayed on right through the Balkan war.

Japanese, even a few Chinese, and scattered students of practically every other nationality, including Arabs, several South Americans and even two native Englishmen, constitute the rest of the wartime student body.

Most of the foreign students, either cut off or reduced in funds by Nazi manipulation of their native currencies, support themselves by some aspect of black market or black bourse activity. Those who manage to get food shipments from outside exchange them for fabulous prices in marks or commodities.

Copyright, 1942, Overseas News Agency

Adult Colleges For Britain

Recorded by CBS

London

The BBC today reported a new widening of British education to include "adult colleges" for the underprivileged and a "scheme for scholarships in oriental languages."

The CBS short wave listening station recorded the broadcast, which said:

"Here in Britain the president of the Board of Education, Mr. R. A. Butler, today outlined a new widening of British education. He declared that adult colleges for those not fortunate enough to spend a long time at a boarding school or university might be the educational advance of this age.

"Mr. Butler described British public schools as the product of a previous age but said they would carry on as long as they were useful. He thought that there were merits in all the different types of education and the merits should be preserved and widely distributed.

"A scheme for scholarships in oriental languages at the University of London was inaugurated this afternoon at the Senate House of the University. Mr. L. S. Amery, Secretary of State for India, says the scheme was started for war purposes and in a limited field, but he hoped that after the war it would be developed to cover the whole field of the languages of the East."

Backyard Club That Saves Tires, Buys Stamps

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Pomona, Calif.

When the Sandersons gave up most of their recreation activities for an all-out victory conservation program, they discovered that without recreation they were worrying too much over the war and growing too thick around the middle.

That was when they started their backyard club, which has grown almost to the proportions of a small country club, and can well be duplicated on any plot of ground more than twelve feet square.

The Sandersons' house was in a newly developed tract three miles from town, and had about sixty square feet behind the garage that had never been planted to more than oats and sunflowers. They decided that this could be put to better use as a playground for the family, which consisted of father and mother, their thirteen-year-old Fred and ten-year-old Jean.

For Evening Use

All four worked to spade and level the ground, and to cover it with gravel which could be obtained locally at small cost. Jack, the father, was a wizard at electricity, and installed a floodlight on the back wall of the garage which provided illumination for evening use of the playground.

From the bottom of an old trunk, Marie, the mother, brought forth an almost forgotten croquet set and a net that could be strung up for badminton games. A net for a second court was bought.

During the first few days after the playground was finished, it provided diversion for only the foursome, but soon the neighbors discovered what a good time the Sandersons were having, without any outlay for amusement.

The Kings who lived down the street and the Harts who lived up the street began to drop in for badminton and croquet. The backyard became a mecca for all the neighborhood children, younger and older.

It was Fred, the young financier of the Sanderson family, who suggested the idea of the backyard club. He said one evening, "Why don't we invite everyone in the tract to come over to play games in our yard whenever they want to? We could fix up the lawn and the back porch with some chairs, and set out Chinese checkers and cards for in between badminton games and we could play croquet on the back lawn. Then we could have lots of orange juice and stuff in the refrigerator and have the back porch for a refreshment stand. . . ."

Paid by Buying Defence Stamps

"And just who would pay for all this?" asked Jack Sanderson.

"Why, the people who come, of course. We could buy defense stamps and sell those to every one who played a game, and we could charge cash for the refreshments, just enough to cover the actual cost."

His parents and his sister thought the idea was good, and they conferred about it with the Harts and the Kings. They thought it would be a workable and delightful plan, and offered to canvass the tract, among strangers and friends alike, to advertise the club. They left to the Sandersons the task of preparing the ground for the friendly invasion and of deciding how best to operate the project.

Fred enlisted the help of three comrades of his age, who built a ticket office, and handle all of the transactions.

Ten-year-old Jean and several of her friends, aided by their mothers, buy the fruit for the orange juice sold at the refreshment stand on the porch. Inasmuch as they live in the citrus district, they can offer this beverage for only a few cents a glass, the price changing with that of the fruit. They vary the menu with other soft drinks sold at cost, and from time to time with cookies or crackers.

What the project is teaching the girls about buying and preparing refreshments and handling money is worth the time and effort that their mothers give to supervising it.

Marie sets out the tables for Chinese checkers and other games, and introduces a patriotic note by having on hand Red Cross sewing and knitting. Several of the women come just to do Red Cross work, and others work on knitting or sewing during rest periods from the games.

Jack spends most of his time in playing games, but assists the others, keeps the courts in good condition and a watchful eye to be sure that nobody uses a court overly long when others are waiting for it. However, all of the tract residents are most generous in sharing their pleasures and privileges.

Family Privacy Maintained

At no time is the Sanderson house open to the backyard players, nor is the front walk a path to the playground. Entrance is only through the alley, and the playground ends at the refreshment porch and does not extend into the kitchen.

On days that the Sandersons entertain guests or go away, there are willing substitutes to take their places in directing the backyard activities. Thus, the project has not interfered with the family's private life. Instead it has brought each of the four great riches in new friendships, in recreational pleasures and the satisfaction of doing something concrete for conservation and the war program.

Furthermore, records of the project reveal that the neighborhood as a whole has been bettered by the playground, that tires have been conserved, and that large sums of money that would otherwise have gone for recreation have been spent for defense stamps at the ticket office.

What has been done in the Sanderson backyard may be done in one backyard in almost any neighborhood, the project being planned to meet the needs of those living there and to give them the greatest amount of recreation at the lowest cost.

Through the Editor's Window

"Mom, She Doesn't Smile"

By Mattie-Anne Taylor

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Recently while watching a very good looking girl in ordinary conversation with her friend, I became fascinated to realize that not once in several minutes of talk had she given even a hint of a smile. I continued to watch her and even when she concluded the conversation she did not smile. Yet if she had, she would have added graciousness to her classic regularity of features. She may not have felt cold at all but she certainly did not express warmth. Then I got to thinking what she would be like as a young mother. What if she took that unsmiling face into the home, where little children looked up into it.

Admittedly here is an extreme case. Almost never do I see a person who doesn't smile at least a little in conversing with others. But I do recall the remark of a little child about his new teacher: "Mom, she doesn't smile when she talks to us," and he felt ill at ease.

Smiles and wholesome laughter belong wherever little children are. They thrive on it like flowers in sunshine. Companionship between parents and children cannot be developed without it. Children are naturally gay and ready with fun. The tenderness of play is harmonious and healing.

* * *

Today I rode in the subway opposite a young mother and her little boy of about eight or ten. They were full of companionable laughter together and the joy they so evidently took in each other's company was a delight to witness. Later a mother with three darling little girls got on—evidently going to the beach together. The little girls were full of eager anticipation. Their great grey eyes kept seeking out their mother's face. But while her remarks were kind, they were not stated in a way that was companionable or gay, and their eager wistful smiles were swiftly quenched when they looked at her unsmiling face.

I don't know, of course, what she had had to meet before she reached that subway. I only know that those children needed around them the benediction of smiles that come from tenderness and joy, and that children always need this.

* * *

I myself was blessed with a wonderfully happy childhood home, and looking back I recall the abundance of spontaneous laughter in it. We were always rocking with merriment together, adults and children, over some family joke or saying. Smiles came from the heart and lent grace and friendliness to speech.

One of the prettiest and most charming little habits of a woman of my acquaintance who is considered unusually attractive, is that of smiling a little as she talks. And how children love her!

We can afford to look around us—in our homes, our classrooms, wherever we are with children or young people—and see if we are sharing with them enough of this spontaneous joy expressed in smiles and companionable laughter. Where it may be found in abundance there is less tension, there are fewer personal conflicts, and there is a more natural, harmonious home atmosphere—whether in school, Sunday class, subway, or home.

A Tuesday Column

Keep Us Going!

The Youth Round Table

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

California

Dear Chairman:

I bring greetings from California, and happy to speak to all of you again. It has been some time since I have contributed to the Youth Round Table, but have striven to be at every meeting on Tuesday. Have enjoyed hearing from many of you and interested in the many different things and places you tell about.

Even though many of us have gone into other cities and countries, and are active and busy in many new things, we can all get together each week through our Round Table Meetings in The Christian Science Monitor. Yes, though we used to be with various Young Folks Clubs, in England, France, Canada and in many cities right here in the United States, and have enjoyed many a good time, being with clubs with high ideals, we can still continue to enjoy these high ideals by doing our part and contributing to the Round Table meetings, quite often, as it takes only a few minutes of our time, to tell what we are doing and the good we are trying to reflect in order to help others.

Many of our fellow members have gone with the Armed Forces helping to win victory and good will for the World, so we can do our part to bring encouraging thoughts to them, by talking, or writing, at our Round Table meetings.

And yes, all of our members want to see our meetings continue each week, as we receive many entertaining and helpful things at these meetings, so let's all share our good things with our other members, and yes, others, which will bring in many new members.

I have in the last few years changed my location from Columbus, Ohio, to San Francisco, coming here to take up a new and helpful vocation, in which I can give of my services to help others. What a wonderful and pleasant experience it is and am enjoying it more each day. San Francisco is a delightful and beautiful city, having a variety of interesting, picturesque places, its many parks, beaches, cable cars, mountain peaks overlooking different parts of the city, along with many other interesting things.

This city, as other cities, is right in the front with her defense and governmental work to help bring victory and good fellowship to the world. So we all are doing our part to establish this victory, wherever we are, and so come on, members, let us do our part, and help our Chairman to continue those fine meetings we have all so enjoyed.

(Mr.) C. G. W.

A Tuesday Column

More Praise For The Aunt Marys

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

North Bergen, N. J.

I noticed a piece in today's paper "In Praise of the Aunt Marys"—and I leaped to it. Yes, I imagine everyone has a place in their heart for their Aunt Mary.

My Aunt lived down on Staten Island in a wonderful old Colonial house. It was in the kitchen where I remember her. I was a little fellow. I'd stand around and watch her making the pies or cookies and when they were finished I'd always be remembered. You've seen my Aunt Mary's picture many times—I'm sure: parted hair—lace neckerchief—and, oh, such a kind expression. She sure was kind. It's over 35 years now but her memory will never leave me. And everyone does remember her and speaks of her often.

August W. Hutaff

For Babes Whose Mothers Are In Canada's War Industries

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Toronto

Establishment of day nurseries for the children of mothers who are in war industries has been approved by the Ontario Cabinet under terms of a Dominion-Provincial agreement. The two governments are to share costs and the Provincial body is empowered with administration authority, it was recently announced by Farquhar Oliver, Minister of Welfare.

Centers which will receive first attention in the program include Toronto, Hamilton, Windsor, Oshawa, and Kitchener. Indication of the need is given in a recent survey report which found that in Toronto alone 5,000 more women will be required in war industries within the next three months.

Under the agreement there will be two classes of care, one for children of pre-school age, two to five years, involving actual nurseries. The other, for older children, will involve supervision during holidays and non-school hours. Noon-hour meals at least will be served to children of school age, while the others will probably receive two meals in the day nurseries.

Officials believe that these nursery units should be kept to a relatively small size, the minimum being fixed at 20, and the maximum not much more than 50, and placed so that working mothers would not have to go too far to find day-care accommodation for their children. Standards of supervision and accommodation are subject to the approval of the Federal Minister of Labor, but it is believed that many of the factors under this heading will have to be worked out in practice. It is closely stipulated that Government grants will not be provided for new buildings.

The plan was originally designed for children of mothers working in war industries only, but it has been agreed that employees of industries associated with the industrial war effort may secure accommodation, provided that their children do not exceed 75 per cent of the total placed under care.

Education Charter Sought

By Religious News Service

London

A resolution calling for a new "charter of education" adopted by the Methodist Conference in Manchester July 14 seeks to remove "remaining disabilities arising out of class distinction."

Equality of opportunity for the poorest children is sought. The plan would erase such "blots" as bad buildings, poor equipment, and inadequate staffs.

Asserting that the present "disintegration" of society demands a "supreme effort" on the part of a united church, the Rev. W. J. Noble, Conference president, called upon the now-forming British Council of Churches to "speak with all the weight of its moral authority on great questions of national and international concern." He predicted that the Conference would endorse the formation of the Council before its adjournment.

"While it may be said," declared Dr. Noble, "that it is not the churches' function to work out schemes of economic adjustment or social reconstruction or race relationship, nevertheless it is the function, the inalienable right, and the inescapable duty of the church to point to and insist upon the eternal principles of righteousness and justice and to require that those principles be everywhere applied to the dealings of man with man, class with class, and nation with nation."

Radio in Classrooms

The second annual classroom-use-of-radio competition is being announced. It is held in connection with the Sixth Annual Meeting of the School Broadcast Conference, which will take place Nov. 11, 12, 13, 1942, at the Morrison Hotel, Chicago. For entry blank and contest rules, address Room 701, 228 N. LaSalle Street, Chicago, Ill.

Ohio State News Letter

BOYS' SCHOOLS

LEELANAU FOR BOYS
Established 1921
Fully Accredited Country Boarding School. Ground schoolastic training including emphasis on spoken Spanish. Close adherence to Army and Navy standards for Mathematics and Sciences. Winter sports program, physical conditioning and vigorous outdoor life. Every boy may earn an actual farm and in work program. Write William Beale, Glen Arbor, Michigan. For some of the readers of The Christian Science Monitor.

MILITARY SCHOOLS

FORK UNION MILITARY ACADEMY
An Honor Christian School with the highest academic rating. Unique method prepares for university or business. BOYS: Every modern requirement. All athletics. Inside swimming pool. 200-acre campus. Junior School from 12 years. Superintendent's Building, Catalog. Dr. J. J. Wicker, Box 322, Fork Union, Virginia

See Also
TUESDAY'S EDUCATION PAGE
for
Advertising of Schools

GIRLS' SCHOOLS

ROGERS HALL
60 years of New England tradition. Near Boston. Thorough college preparation. One year intensive review for college. General course with electives in commercial training, home economics, music, art, dramatics. All sports, with riding. Summarized pub. catalogue address Mrs. Katherine Watkins Bailey, Box C, Lowell, Massachusetts.

PINEBROOK FOR GIRLS
Fully Accredited Country Boarding School. Mature family group. Individual training including emphasis on spoken Spanish, secretarial course, winter sports and riding. Music, Art, Dramatics. Write William F. Glen Arbor, Michigan. For descriptions of the readers of The Christian Science Monitor.

COEDUCATIONAL

Write
for Illustrated
Upper (High) School
CATALOG
The PRINCIPIA
SAINT LOUIS, MISSOURI
Founded 1898
Upper School • Junior College
Lower School • Junior College
Coeducational

BUSINESS & SECRETARIAL

GREGG COLLEGE
Stenographic
Secretarial • Court Reporting
Co-educational. 47th year. Outstanding faculty. The combination of Gregg Shorthand for business, speed and accuracy and government service in much greater than the usually Free placement. Write for Free booklet, "The Doorway to Opportunity." Dept. SL, 6 N. Mich. Chicago, Ill.

COLLEGES

TRI-STATE COLLEGE
2-3-Degree in 2-4 years
Defense and commerce have created extraordinary opportunities for the technically trained. Prepare at Tri-State, world famous for technical courses in Civil, Electrical, Aeronautical, Chemical, Aeronautical, Radio Engineering; Business Administration, Accounting and Secretarial Science. Non-essentials eliminated. Tuition, living costs low. Special preparatory department for those who lack required high school work. Cosmopolitan student body. Graduates successful. Enter Sept., Jan., March, June.
Now in 25th year
Write for Catalog.
2772 College Avenue, Angola, Ind.

ADULT TRAINING

HOTEL TRAINING
—For Better Positions . . .
Substantial Salaries—Classes
Now Forming
Increasing opportunities for trained women and men in hotels, restaurants, clubs, etc. Short, practical, resident courses. Modern methods. Lifetime employment service. Write today for free booklet. Lewis Hotel Training Schools, Division SAH-4042, Washington, D. C.
LEWIS HOTEL TRAINING SCHOOL
Washington, D. C.
(Now in its 25th Year)

SCHOOLS—British Isles

CLAREMONT
(at Esher, Surrey)
School for Girls up to 18 Years
LLANDRINDOD WELLS
RADNORSHIRE
Tel. 1838

Complete List of Odd Lot and Inactive Issues on the New York Stock Exchange Is Published Every Thursday.

Today's Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

Today's sales (est.) 250,000
Previous day's sales 250,630
1942 volume to date 30,642,936
1941 volume to date 78,037,719

Rail Issues Favored In Dull Trading

NEW YORK, July 28 (AP)—As the ticker tape watchers figured it out, the general stability of today's stock market indicated a lot of discounting or that the list had become pretty well immunized to bad war news.

While there was little disposition to work up a genuine rally, bearish implications of the fall of Rostov to the Nazis failed to bring out any important liquidation. The worst that could be said of the proceedings was that leaders moved over a narrowly irregular course.

Rails in Demand

From the start, shifts generally were in minor fractions either way. Few weak spots were in evidence in the closing hour and modest plus marks were well distributed. Dealings were moderately active in the forenoon but slackened to a dribble later. Transfers were around 250,000 shares.

A wide assortment of industrial corporation reports stressing declining profits in the first half seemingly had been taken into account by financial contingents. Inflation and anti-inflation arguments still were about even-up as a trend influence.

In the stock division Sante Fe repeated its performance of yesterday by edging into new high ground since 1938. Other issues getting support were Southern Pacific N. Y. Central, Chesapeake & Ohio, Bethlehem, American Telephone, U. S. Rubber, Woolworth, Douglas Aircraft, Anaconda and U. S. Gypsum.

Backward at times were U. S. Steel, Southern Railway, Texas Co., Western Union, Chrysler, General Motors, Montgomery Ward, Westinghouse and du Pont.

Bonds were steady. At Chicago wheat was off 1 to 1⅞ cents a bushel and corn down ½ to ¾. Cotton, in late trades, was in arrears 5 to 35 cents a bale.

Bond Prices Irregular

Gains of fractions generally and in a few cases a point or more were in the majority in today's bond market as the session swung into the final hour.

Included in the higher contingent were New Haven 4½s and collateral 6s, Missouri-Kansas-Texas 5s, Laclede Gas 5½s, Consumers Power 3½s, St. Paul 5s and American Telephone 3s.

Moving narrowly either way most of the time were Missouri Pacific 5s, Portland General Electric 4½s, Erie 4½s, Columbia Gas & Electric 5s, Illinois Central 4s, International Telephone 5s and U. S. Steel 1⅝s.

U. S. Governments held steady after word from Washington that the Treasury Department might market another large bond issue next month in addition to re-opening books for another "tap" issue.

Uruguay adjustment 3¾s, Chile 6s and Argentine 4s were among foreign dollar loans selling slightly lower.

Price Adjustment Units to Re-Examine U. S. Army Contracts

WASHINGTON (AP) — With the aim of reducing excess profits, the War Department has established price adjustment sections in district procurement offices over the country and given them power to renegotiate Army contracts.

The new units will call in contractors to "study their contracts for determining possible profit reductions," the announcement said.

The plan is designed to ease pressure on the Price Adjustment Board in Washington, which already has reduced manufacturers' profits by $585,000,000, and to make it unnecessary for contractors to come to Washington.

Many of the discussions leading to the paring of profits were instigated by the manufacturers themselves, the department said.

Bid Is Made For St. Louis Road

MINNEAPOLIS (AP)—The forty-third attempt in 19 years to sell the Minneapolis & St. Louis Railroad brought a bid of $2,010,000 by Walter W. Colpitts of Coverdale and Colpitts, New York engineers.

Thus the longest receivership in the history of American railroading apparently was nearing an end.

The bid was the minimum fixed by federal court for the property. It was the only one received and whether the sale is consummated depends on a final court hearing set for August 21. However, since the majority of stockholders, preferred creditors, the Reconstruction Finance Corp., and the Interstate Commerce Commission have approved the reorganization plans on which the bid was based, it appeared that the main obstacles to retrieving the railroad from receivership had been cleared away.

Corporations Report Six Months' Net

NEW YORK (AP)—Earnings reports released during the past week, showing profits per share of common stock, included:

	Six Months Ended June 30 1942	1941
General Foods	$1.01	$1.27
General Electric	.72	.80
National Biscuit	.56	.70
M. A. Hanna Co.	1.49	1.23
Sun Oil	1.22	1.80
Air Reduction	1.04	1.39
Hercules Powder	1.97	1.86
Lib.-Owens-Ford Glass	.30	2.14
Otis Elevator	.89	.90
Standard Brands	.19	.20
Gillette Safety Razor	.43	.53
Lone Star Cement	1.46	2.54
National Cash Register	.94	.11
Shell Oil	.55	.80

U. S. Loss Seen Heavy If Ship Order Revoked

WASHINGTON, July 28 (AP)—Andrew Jackson Higgins contended today cancellation of his contract for building 200 liberty ships would cost the nation an ultimate $75,000,000, while Admiral Emory S. Land countered with the assertion the Higgins program involved a higher cost per ship than any for which the Maritime Commission has contracted.

Their testimony, before the Senate defense investigating committee, reviewed the conflicting claims which followed cancellation of the contract July 18 by Chairman Land and his associates.

Mr. Higgins, President of the Higgins Corporation, which was forced to abandon construction of its plant at New Orleans, contended that through building at a rate of 274,000 man hours per ship, the savings in labor alone would run $300,000 a ship, or $60,000,000 on the 200.

In addition, he said the Government would suffer a loss of from $15,000,000 to $25,000,000 in abandoning the plant and its materials.

Mr. Land remarked on the stand later that the Commission had figured there was a "50-50" chance Mr. Higgins could build ships as speedily as he planned, but declared that the construction would have involved a cost of $65,000,000 to be borne by the Commission, representing the "highest cost per ship to be constructed under any of our contracts."

Mr. Higgins protested that "a dog shouldn't have been treated" as he said he had been.

He told a Senate defense investigating committee he was notified at 11:30 a. m. Saturday, July 18, of the cancellation of contracts of the Higgins Corporation, at New Orleans, by telephone and telegram.

"Was it fair, was it decent, that I get a telegram and a telephone call, that, 'All your contracts are cancelled?'" Mr. Higgins asked.

Admiral Emory S. Land, chairman of the Maritime Commission, subsequently told the committee the action was determined solely on the basis of steel allocations and "no outside influence" was exerted.

He disputed Mr. Higgins' contention that the program of building contemplated by the Higgins Corporation would bring tremendous savings, saying Mr. Higgins' estimates involved "the highest cost per ship" of any for which the commission has contracted.

The setback to the hopes of Andrew Jackson Higgins, New Orleans, La. boatbuilder and engineer, occurred as the House Merchant Marine Committee tabled a resolution to "instruct" the Maritime Commission to stay its cancellation order pending a committee investigation.

Shows Photographs

Meanwhile, Mr. Higgins, lugging a batch of photographs showing big stock piles of ship construction material at his uncompleted yard, appeared before a House Merchant Marine subcommittee and said the "buzzards and vultures" already were at work dismantling the plant.

He told of his plans to produce vessels with unprecedented speed, using rolling assembly line principles developed in the automobile industry and saving "at least" $300,000 a ship through reduced labor costs alone.

The action of the full committee followed an executive session at which Rear Admiral Emory S. Land, War Shipping Administrator and Chairman of the Maritime Commission, again testified. On Saturday, he said shortage of steel was the reason for the cancellation.

As a result of the House Committee's decision, Mr. Higgins' hopes of having the order rescinded appeared to rest with the Truman Investigating Committee of the Senate.

Favors Independent Probe

Rep. Schuyler Bland (D) of Virginia, chairman of the House committee, said that his group was of the opinion that more good could be accomplished by proceeding with its independent investigation, without pressing for adoption of the instruction order.

He declared also that the cancellation order already had become effective, and that the committee did not want to be put in a position where responsibility for any errors could be laid to its "interference."

The sub-committee, concentrating on a study of the reported steel shortage, heard Reese H. Taylor, chief of the War Production Board's iron and steel branch, declare that the "total demand of all agencies for steel is greater than the supply."

London Market Dull, Irregular

LONDON, July 28 (AP)—The stock market had a ragged appearance at the close today after restricted trading.

Industrials were improved with home rails easier, oils dull and Kaffirs steady.

British funds were inactive and easier.

Business Failures Increase

NEW YORK (AP)—Business failures in the week ended July 23 totaled 190, an increase of 14 per cent over the previous week, Dun & Bradstreet, Inc., reported. In the corresponding week, a year ago, however, 283 cases were listed.

1942 High Low | Stks/Divds (Dollars) | Sales (100s) | High Low Close | Net Ch'ge

49¾ 37 Abbott L 1.60a 2 45¼ 45¼ 45¼ — ¼
48¾ 41½ Acme Stl (4) 1 45¾ 45¾ 45¾Jul 24
7¾ 5½ Adams E .12e 4 6⅝ 6⅝ 6⅝ — ⅛
20¼ 18¾ Adams-Mil (1) 2 20¼ 20 20¼Jul 21
12⅞ 10 Addressing 40c 1 12¾ 12¾ 12¾ + ⅛
38¼ 29½ Air Reduct 1a 7 32⅞ 32 32⅞ + ⅝
2⅞ 1¾ Alaska Juneau 8 2¼ 2⅛ 2⅛
⅛ ⅛ Allegheny Co 1 ¼ ¼ ¼ — ⅛
5⅞ 3½ Allegh pf 2a 2 4¾ 4¾ 4¾
6 3½ Allegh pf 5.50a 5 4⅝ 4⅝ 4⅝ — ⅛
17 9½ Allegh pr pf 2 11¾ 11¾ 11¾ + ⅛
22¾ 16 Allegh L 5 .85a 1 17¼ 17¼ 17¼Jul 27
5¼ 3½ Allen Ind (1g) 6 4¼ 4 4 Jul 24
149 118½ Al Ch&Dye 6a 1 134¼ 134¼ 134¼Jul 20
12½ 10 Allied Kid (1) 1 10 10 10 Jul 24
14¼ 11⅞ Allied Mi ¼a 2 13 13 13 Jul 27
6¼ 4 Allied St .50a 7 5⅛ 5 5⅛
81 64 Allied St pf 5 1 67 67 67 Jul 24
30½ 22 Allis-C M ½a 7 25 25 25
18¾ 14¾ Alpha P C ¾a 1 17¼ 17¼ 17¼
1½ ¾ Amal Leather 1 1 1 1 Jul 22
18⅞ 12¾ Amal L pf 1½t 1 12¾ 12¾ 12¾Jul 24
57 43 Amerada Pet 2 2 53¼ 53 53 — ½
23¾ 18¾ Am A Ch 1.20 3 20½ 20¼ 20¼ — ⅛
48¼ 25¾ Am Agr 1¾g 11 36 36 36 + ¼
7¾ 5½ Am Bk N .50e 1 7¼ 7¼ 7¼ — ⅛
5¼ 3½ Am Beach ¼a 1 4½ 4½ 4½Jul 22
33 23 Am Br Sh .60e 2 26¼ 26 26
1⅞ 1¼ Am Cable & R 11 1½ 1½ 1½Jul 27
70¼ 56½ Am Can 2½a 6 64 64 64
166 159 Am Can pf (7) 1 166 166 166 Jul 23
33 20 AmCar&Fdy 2 24 24 24 Jul 27
73¼ 55½ Am C F pf 3½a 2 60 60 60 Jul 23
20½ 16 Am Ch&C 1r 1 17 17 17
110 105 Am Ch&C pf 5 1 107 107 107 Jul 27
65 59 Am Chicle(4a) 1 64¼ 64¼ 64¼Jul 23
5½ 3¾ Am Colortype 1 5½ 5½ 5½
22¾ 14¼ AmCSug 1½a 1 16¼ 16¼ 16¼Jul 27
9½ 8¼ Am Distill 11 10 9½ 10 + ⅛
1 ⅝ Am Encaus Til 2 1 1 1 Jul 24
6 3¼ Am Europ .40g 2 4 4 4 Jul 7
22 16¼ Am Export 1e 1 20½ 20½ 20½Jul 23
⅛ ⅛ Am & For Pow 1 ⅛ ⅛ ⅛
24½ 16¼ AFPS6pf .60h 1 21½ 21½ 21½
28 18⅞ AFPS7pf .70h 2 15¾ 15¾ 15¾ + ¾
2⅛ 1¾ Am & F P 2pf 1 2 2 2 Jul 22
32 25¼ Am-H SS 1½a 1 27¼ 27¼ 27¼Jul 23
3½ 2¼ Am Hide&Lea 1 2½ 2½ 2½
36 33½ Am Hom pf (3) 1 34 34 34 Jul 17
48 36⅛ Am Home 2.40a 6 48 48 48 + ⅛
2 1⅛ Am Ice 1 1 1 1 Jul 24
31½ 25 Am Ice pf 7 31 31 31 Jul 23
4 2⅛ Am Internat'l 3 3¼ 3⅛ 3⅛Jul 24
7 5⅞ Am Inv 1H .80 7 5⅞ 5⅞ 5⅞Jun 29
10¼ 6¼ Am Locomotive 7 7¼ 7¼ 7¼
89½ 65 Am Log pf 3½k 2 73½ 73¼ 73¼ — ¼
11½ 9½ Am M&F .40e 5 10¼ 10¼ 10¼
5¼ 4 Am M & Met 23 5¼ 5 5¼ + ¼
23¼ 16 Am Metal (1) 1 19½ 19¼ 19¼Jul 24
11 ½ Am Pow & Lt 2 ½ ½ ½ — ⅛
26¼ 15½ APL$6pf2¾k 1 16½ 16½ 16½ + ⅛
22 12½ APL$5pf2.15k 5 14¼ 14¼ 14¼ + ⅛
4⅞ 3¾ Am R&S .15e 1½ 4¼ 4¼ 4¼ + ⅛
12 9½ Am Ro M ¼a 5 10¼ 10 10 — ¼
6½ 4¾ Am Sal R ¼a 4 6¼ 6⅛ 6⅛ — ⅛
9 6¾ Am Smel ¼a 2 8¼ 8⅛ 8⅛Jul 24
43 35½ Am Smelt (2) 4 39¾ 39¾ 39¾
47 132½ Am S&R pf 7 1 142 142 142 Jul 13
35 29 Am Snuff 2.20e 3 33¼ 33¼ 33¼Jul 18
20⅞ 16¼ Am Sti Fdr 1e 6 18¼ 18 18¼ + ¼
12 9¾ Am Stores ½a 1 10¼ 10¼ 10¼Jul 24
11 7½ Am Stove .90e 1 10¼ 10¼ 10¼Jul 20
21¼ 15 Am Sugar (2a) 2 17½ 17½ 17½Jul 23
97½ 78¾ Am Sug pf 7 3 86½ 86¼ 86½Jul 27
21½ 17¼ Am Tel&T 9 14 116 115¾ 115¾
134¾ 101¼ Am Tob pf 9 14 116 115¾ 115¾
45¾ 33½ Am Tob 1¾a 6 44 43¾ 43¾ —1¼
50¾ 34½ Am Tr B 1¾a 18 45¾ 45 45 — ¾
134½ 120 Am Tob pf (6) 1 132¼ 132¼ 132¼ + ¼
5 3¾ Am Type Fdrs 7 4¾ 4¾ 4¾ + ¼
28¾ 22 Am Visc 1½a 23 26¾ 27¾ 28½ + ⅝
116½ 108½ Am Visc pf(5) 6 114¾ 114¾ 114¾
2¼ 1⅞ Am Water Wks 3 2⅛ 2⅛ 2⅛
70¼ 41¼ Am WW 1pf 6 1 44½ 44½ 44½Jul 23
5¾ 3¾ Am Woolen 1 4½ 4½ 4½ — ¼
76¾ 54 Am Woolpf 4t 1 62¼ 61¾ 61¾Jul 23
5⅞ 3½ Am Zinc L&S 1 3⅜ 3⅜ 3⅜
50 38¾ Am Z pr pf3¾k 2 44 41 44 + 2¼
29⅝ 22¼ Anaconda (1e) 13 25¾ 25½ 25½ + ⅛
17 12⅝ Anchor H .30e 1 16 16 16 Jul 14
10 7⅞ Andes Cop ½a 4 9 9 9 Jul 23
1¾ 1 A P W Paper 17 1⅞ 1⅜ 1⅞ + ⅛
35 27¾ Arch-D M 1e 1 31 31 31 Jul 27
111⅛ 107¾ Arm Del pf 7 2 109 109 109 Jul 27
4¾ 2¾ Armour (1) 18 2⅞ 2⅞ 2⅞ — ⅛
67½ 51 Arm pr pf4½k 2 54½ 53¾ 53¾ + ¼
66 53 Arm Isl pf 1 56 56¼ 56¼Apr25
29 21 Armstr C Cp 3 27 27 27 + ⅛
7¼ 5¾ Arnold C ¼a 1 6½ 6½ 6½Jul 23
4¼ 1⅝ Artkom .15e 1 4¼ 4¼ 4¼
6¾ 4¼ Asso Dry Gds 1 5 5 5 — ¼
77½ 61½ Asso DG1pf 6 1 67½ 67½ 67½Jul 24
83 53 As DG 2pf 7h 1 58 58 58 Jul 10
26 20 Associates 1 2 1 26¼ 26¼ 26¼Jul 22
42 ⅜ 27½ Atchison 3½pr 76 43¾ 42¾ 42⅞ + ¼
70 60¾ At T&SF pf 5 13 65¾ 65¼ 65¾ + ⅛
26½ 19¾ Atl Coast L 1g 22 26¼ 25¾ 25⅞ — ¼
34 16½ Atl G&WI 2g 1 18 18 18 Jul 25
45½ 33 AG&WIpf2½a 1 38 38 38 Jul 24
23½ 14¾ Atl Refin .40e 37 16¾ 16 16¼ + ¼
109¾ 99⅜ Atl Refin pf 4 1 101 101 101 Jul 27
7 6⅜ Atlas Cp ¼a 1 6⅜ 6⅜ 6⅜Jul 27
50¼ 46⅜ Atlas Cp pf 3 1 48¼ 48¼ 48¼Jul 22
70 43 Atlas Pw 1½a 1 47 47 47 Jul 23
9¼ 6¼ Atlas T'k .30g 1 7⅞ 7¾ 7⅞
2¾ 1¼ Austin Nichols 8 2 1⅝ 2 Jul 14
4½ 2¾ Avnet Co .10e 2 3 2⅞ 2⅞ — ⅛

B

14⅜ 9¾ Bale Loco rt 3 11¼ 11¼ 11¼
4½ 2¾ Bald & Ohio 1 3¼ 3¼ 3¼ + ⅛
7½ 4½ Bald & Ohio pf 5 5¾ 5¾ 5¾ — ⅛
6½ 4 Bangor & Ar 1 4¾ 4¾ 4¾
10¾ 6¾ Barber Asphalt 4 9¾ 9 9 — ⅛
6 4½ Barber Br Clay 10 4⅜ 4¼ 4¼
11⅛ 8¾ Barnsdall .60 1 9¾ 9¾ 9¾
18½ 12⅞ Bath Ir Wk 1a 1 13½ 13½ 13½Jul 25
21¼ 15½ Bayuk Cig ¾a 4 15½ 15¼ 15¼Jul 27
25½ 20 Beat Creamn 1a 4 23¾ 23¾ 23¾Jul 24
104½ 103 Beat pf ww (5) 1 103 103 103 Apr25
106 102⅜ Beat Cr pf (5) 1 103¾ 103¾ 103¾Apr15
110¾ 64 Beech-Nut 4a 1 85 85 85 Jul 23
7½ 6¾ Bele-Hass .80 1 7½ 7½ 7½Jul 27
16½ 9¾ Bell Aire (2g) 1 11¾ 11¾ 11¾Jul 25
39½ 28¼ Bendix Aviz 3a 14 31 31 31
14 9½ Bent Bros .75e 5 12⅜ 12⅜ 12⅜ + ⅛
52 46½ Ben Av pf 2½g 2 50 50 50 Jul 27
24½ 17⅝ Best Co 1.60a 1 21 21 21 Jul 23
66 ⅜ Beth Steel 3a 9 [illegible] 13¾ + ⅛
121 10[illegible] 1 10[illegible] 10[illegible]
24 12⅜ Bigelow-S 1e 3 13½ 13½ 13½Jul 23
15¾ 14 Black-Dk 1.60 1 16 16 16 Jul 21
7¾ 5½ Blaw-Knox 1e 2 [illegible] 5¾ 5¾ — ⅛
14½ 11¼ Bliss&Lau 1e 1 12 12 12 Jul 25
21⅛ 13½ Boeing Air 1a 4 15½ 15½ 15½ + ⅜
31¾ 25 Bohn Al&B (2) 2 31½ 31 31¼Jul 27
17¼ 13½ Bond Str 1.60 5 14¼ 14¼ 14¼Jul 24
20¾ 18¼ Borden (.60e) 10 20¼ 20¼ 20¼
25½ 19¾ Borg-Warn .80e 2 24¼ 24½ 24½ + ⅛
2½ 1¾ Boston&Maine 1 1¾ 1¾ 1¾Jul 10
30¾ 25 Bower R B (3) 1 27¼ 27¼ 27¼Jun 30
18½ 15 Brewing C 1a 1 15¾ 15¾ 15¾Jul 24
9¼ 7¾ Bridgep't Br 1 8¼ 8¼ 8¼ + ⅛
19¾ 15¼ Brigg Mfg(2) 1 19 19 19 Jul 27
29½ 26 Briggs&St (3) 2 28½ 28½ 28½Jul 27
43 30 Bristol 1.10e 3 35 34½ 35 + ⅛
½ ⅛ Bity & G Trust 10 ½ ½ ½ Jul 1
1¼ 1 Bkly-Man Trac 1 1 1 1 Jul 22
9¾ 7 Bkl U Gas ¼er 1 7¾ 7¾ 7¾Jul 27
35 27¼ Brown Shoe (2) 1 28¾ 28¾ 28¾Jul 20
14 9⅛ Brunsw-Bal ¼a 3 12½ 12½ 12½Jul 27
70 60¾ Bucyrus-E .30e 1 65¾ 65¾ 65¾ + ⅛
26½ 19¾ Bud Co L 1g 22 26¼ 25¾ 25⅞ — ¼
34 16½ Bu E&W1 2g 1 18 18 18 Jul 25
45½ 33 AG&WIpf2½a 1 38 38 38 Jul 24
109¾ 99⅜ Bu Refin pf 4 1 101 101 101 Jul 27
7 6⅜ Atlas Cp ¼a 1 6⅜ 6⅜ 6⅜Jul 27
50¼ 46⅜ Atlas Cp pf 3 1 48¼ 48¼ 48¼Jul 22
70 43 Atlas Pw 1¾a 1 47 47 47 Jul 23
9¼ 6¼ Atlas T'k .30g 1 7⅞ 7¾ 7⅞
2¾ 1¼ Austin Nichols 8 2 1⅝ 2 Jul 14
4½ 2¾ Avnet Co .10e 2 3 2⅞ 2⅞ — ⅛

C

19¼ 16½ Calif Pk 1½g 2 18½ 18¼ 18⅜ — ⅛
51¼ 50¾ Calif P pf 2½a 1 51¼ 51¼ 51¼Jul 22
2½ ½ Calumet Z-Le 2 ½ ½ ½
7½ 5¼ Cal & Hecla 1 6¼ 6 6 — ⅛
15½ 11⅜ Camph Wy ¼a 1 13¼ 13¼ 13¼ — ⅛
12½ 9½ Camph Dr .60 2 11¾ 11¾ 11¾
4⅞ 3½ Canadian Pac 1 4½ 4½ 4½ + ⅛
37½ 29¾ Canson Mills 2 1 31¼ 31¼ 31¼Jul 26
2½ 1¾ Capitol Ad A 1 2½ 2½ 2½
27¾ 22½ Carpen S 1¼a 3 24½ 24½ 24½Jul 21
3 2¼ Carrier-C .10e 2 2¾ 2¾ 2¾
72 54⅝ Case (J I)(7g) 1 70 70 70 Jul 23
42 30 Caterpil Tr 2 4 35 34¾ 34¾ — ¼
21¾ 19 Celanese 1e 4 18⅝ 18⅝ 18⅝ + ⅛
8¼ 6⅛ Celotex Cp ½g 1 6⅛ 6⅛ 6⅛
23½ 16 Cent Aq 1¾a 1 16½ 16½ 16½Jul 24
2¾ 1½ Cent Foundry 1 1½ 1½ 1½ — ⅛
3½ 1½ Cent RR NJ 1 2½ 2½ 2½Jul 23
50 38¾ Am Z pr pf3¾k 2 44 41 44 + 2¼
29⅝ 22¼ Anaconda (1e) 13 25¾ 25½ 25½ + ⅛
17 12⅝ Anchor H .30e 1 16 16 16 Jul 14
10 7⅞ Andes Cop ¼a 4 9 9 9 Jul 23
1¾ 1 A P W Paper 17 1⅞ 1⅜ 1⅞ + ⅛
35 27¾ Arch-D M 1e 1 31 31 31 Jul 27
111⅛ 107¾ Arm Del pf 7 2 109 109 109 Jul 27
4¾ 2¾ Armour (1) 18 2⅞ 2⅞ 2⅞ — ⅛
67½ 51 Arm pr pf4½k 2 54½ 53¾ 53¾ + ¼
66 53 Arm Isl pf 1 56 56¼ 56¼Apr25
29 21 Armstr C Cp 3 27 27 27 + ⅛
7¼ 5¾ Arnold C ¼a 1 6½ 6½ 6½Jul 23
4¼ 1⅝ Artkom .15e 1 4¼ 4¼ 4¼
6¾ 4¼ Asso Dry Gds 1 5 5 5 — ¼
77½ 61½ Asso DG1pf 6 1 67½ 67½ 67½Jul 24
83 53 As DG 2pf 7h 1 58 58 58 Jul 10
26 20 Associates 1 2 1 26¼ 26¼ 26¼Jul 22
42 ⅜ 27½ Atchison 3½pr 76 43¾ 42¾ 42⅞ + ¼
70 60¾ At T&SF pf 5 13 65¾ 65¼ 65¾ + ¼
26½ 19¾ Atl Coast L 1g 22 26¼ 25¾ 25⅞ — ¼
34 16½ Atl G&WI 2g 1 18 18 18 Jul 25
45½ 33 AG&WIpf2½a 1 38 38 38 Jul 24
23½ 14¾ Atl Refin .40e 37 16¾ 16 16¼ + ¼
109¾ 99⅜ Atl Refin pf 4 1 101 101 101 Jul 27

D—E

9¾ 2⅞ Bangs S .70g 3 3¼ 3¼ 3¼
17½ 15½ Bangor & Ar 1¼ 1 17½ 17½ 17½Jul 9
11⅜ 8¼ Davis Ch .60e 1 9 9 9 Jul 27
8½ 4⅞ Dayco Rec .60a 8 5¼ 5¼ 5¼Jul 24
24¾ 16½ Deere & Co 2g 7 22¼ 21¾ 21¾ — ¼
29 25¼ Deere pf 1.40 1 27½ 27½ 27½Jul 22
11⅞ 9⅞ Detroit WC 1¼ 1 11¼ 11¼ 11¼Jul 18
10¾ 7 Del & Hudson 5 9 9 9
4½ 2⅞ Del Lack&W 6 3½ 3¼ 3¼Jul 27
⅛ ⅛ Denv&RioGW pf 3 ⅛ ⅛ ⅛ Jul 25
18¾ 14⅜ Detroit Ed 1e 19 16 15⅞ 15⅞
27¼ 18 Diam Mat ¼a 3 23 22½ 22½ — ¼
38½ 33¼ Diam M pf1¾a 1 38¾ 38¾ 38¾ + ½
⅜ ⅜ Diam T M ¼a 2 8 7⅞ 8 + ⅛
19½ 16½ Dis C-S 1.20 2 17¼ 16¾ 16¾Jul 27
80¾ 70 Dist C-S pf 5 1 80¼ 80¼ 80¼Jul 22
⅞ ⅞ Divis-Vart ¼a 3 ⅞ ⅞ ⅞Jul 22
22½ 16½ Dunlop Tir(1e) 1 21¾ 21¾ 21¾
13¾ 8 Dome M 1.20a 3 11¼ 11 11 — ¼
70½ 51 Douglas Air 5g 1 59½ 59½ 59½ + ¼
124¼ 95 Dow Chem (3) 2 112¼ 111¾ 111¾ —1¼
15½ 13¼ Dresser M ¾a 1 14 14 14 Jul 23
4¾ 2¼ Dunhill Int 1 4½ 4½ 4½

E

10 8 Duplan (.40e) 2 9¾ 9¾ 9¾ + ⅛
144 102¼ du Pont 2¼a 9 116¼ 115¼ 115¼ —1¾
126½ 120 du Pt pf 4½a 1 124 124 124 Jul 27
27½ 16¾ East Air Lines 1 25 25 25 + ⅛
3½ 2¼ East Roll Mill 1 3½ 3½ 3½Jul 23
141 108 Eastman (6a) 2 133¼ 133 133
31⅞ 26 Eaton Mfg 3 1 30¼ 30¼ 30¼Jul 27
15 11½ Edis Br 1.20 1 13 13 13 Jul 15
⅛ ⅛ E&AM In .05e 1 ⅛ ⅛ ⅛Jul 27
27¾ 20½ El Auto 1¼e 1 25½ 25½ 25½ — ¼
13½ 10¼ Elec Bond 1¼a 2 11¼ 11¼ 11¼
1⅜ ⅜ El Pow & Lt 1 1 1 1 Jul 24
32½ 15 El P36 pf.90h 1 15¾ 15¾ 15¾Jul 24
35¼ 17¼ El P7pf$1.05k 1 23 23¼ 23 + ½
32½ 29 El Ster Bat 2 3 32 31½ 32 Jul 27
26½ 19½ El Paso 6.2.40 1 21¾ 21¾ 21¾ — ¼
49 39¾ Endi-John 5 1 45¾ 45¾ 45¾Jul 22
3¼ 1¼ Eng Pub Serv 1 1¾ 1¾ 1¾ —
66 40 Eng PS35pf 5 1 44 44 44
73 46 EPS$1pf54k 1 46 46 46 Jul 27
⅛ ⅛ Equit Off Bldg 1 ⅛ ⅛ ⅛ Jul 18
7½ 4½ Erie RR (Vss) 3 6¾ 6¾ 6¾
6¾ 3½ Erie RR 1stVar 28 6¾ 6¾ 6¾
44 32¼ Erie RR pf A5 3 38⅞ 38⅞ 38⅞
2⅞ 1½ Eureka V Cl 1 2¾ 2¾ 2¾
5¼ 4½ Evans Prod 1 4¾ 4¾ 4¾Jul 27
26 20 Ex-Cello 2.60 1 22¾ 22¼ 22¼Jul 22
⅛ ⅛ Exchange Buf 1 ⅛ ⅛ ⅛ M'y 28

F

37¼ 27½ Fairb Mor 2a 1 32¾ 32¼ 32¼Jul 27
25¾ 19 Fajardo Sug 2 5 20 20 20 —1
8¼ 6 Fed Lt&Tr 1 1 6½ 6½ 6½Jul 10
24½ 20 Fed Min&S 2a 2 20¾ 20¾ 20¾Jul 23
10½ 8 Fed Mog (1) 1 10 10 10 Jul 23
4¼ 3 Fed M T .20e 1 3½ 3½ 3½Jul 18
18½ 11⅞ Fed D St 1.40 2 14¼ 14¼ 14¼Jul 23
87 77 Fed DS pf4¼k 1 78 78 78 Jul 17
11 7⅞ Ferro Enam 1 9 9 9
41¾ 29¾ Fid P F 1.60a 3 37¼ 37¼ 37¼ +1½
18½ 13¾ Firestone 4a 2 17¾ 17¾ 17¾
99½ 87½ Firestone pf 6 1 99¼ 99¼ 99¼Jul 24
39½ 29¾ First Nat 2½g 2 32¼ 32¼ 32¼Jul 25
11⅞ 9¼ Flintkote .40e 1 11¼ 11¼ 11¼
66½ 55 Florsh pf 4½g 1 87 87 87 Jul 3
20¼ 15 Florsheim S 1a 1 19½ 19½ 19½ — ¼
21¼ 18 Florsheim A 2 1 20 20 20 Jul 10
16¾ 11½ Foundation Co 1 14¾ 14¾ 14¾Jul 21
3¼ 2¼ Fox Film A 1 3¼ 3¼ 3¼
37¼ 27½ Foxb Mor 2a 1 32¾ 32¼ 32¼Jul 27
25¾ 19 Fajardo Sug 2 5 20 20 20 —1
8¼ 6 Fed Lt&Tr 1 1 6½ 6½ 6½Jul 10
24½ 20 Fed Min&S 2a 2 20¾ 20¾ 20¾Jul 23
10½ 8 Fed Mog (1) 1 10 10 10 Jul 23
4¼ 3 Fed M T .20e 1 3½ 3½ 3½Jul 18
18½ 11⅞ Fed D St 1.40 2 14¼ 14¼ 14¼Jul 23
87 77 Fed DS pf4¼k 1 78 78 78 Jul 17
11 7⅞ Ferro Enam 1 9 9 9
41¾ 29¾ Fid P F 1.60a 3 37¼ 37¼ 37¼ +1½
18½ 13¾ Firestone 4a 2 17¾ 17¾ 17¾
99½ 87½ Firestone pf 6 1 99¼ 99¼ 99¼Jul 24
39½ 29¾ First Nat 2½g 2 32¼ 32¼ 32¼Jul 25
11⅞ 9¼ Flintkote .40e 1 11¼ 11¼ 11¼
66½ 55 Florsh pf 4½g 1 87 87 87 Jul 3
20¼ 15 Florsheim S 1a 1 19½ 19½ 19½ — ¼
21¼ 18 Florsheim A 2 1 20 20 20 Jul 10
16¾ 11½ Foundation Co 1 14¾ 14¾ 14¾Jul 21

G

23½ 13¾ Gabriel Co A 1 2 2 2
27½ 14½ Gair Robt 1.40g 3 14¾ 14½ 14½ — ⅛
11 8¾ Gar pf 1.20 1 10 10 10 Jul 13
⅜ 2¼ Gar Wood 1 2¾ 2¾ 2¾
7½ 4¾ Gar Wd pf ¼k 1 7¼ 7¼ 7¼
10¼ 8½ Gaylord C ¼g 1 9½ 9½ 9½
52½ 51 Gaylord pf 2¾k 1 51 51 51 M'y 6
54 34½ Gen Am Inv 1.40g 4 44¾ 44¾ 44¾Jul 22
66¼ 35¼ Gen Am Tr 1a 4 36½ 36½ 36½Jul 27
4¼ 3½ Gen Bak .20e 1 4¼ 4¼ 4¼
3¼ 2¼ Gen Bronze 6 2¾ 2¾ 2¾Jul 24
5 2¼ Gen Cable 6 2¾ 2½ 2½Jul 22
9¾ 6¾ Gen Cable A 1 7¼ 7¼ 7¼ —
90¼ 72 Gen Cr pf 3.50 1 79¼ 79¼ 79¼Jul 15
20 16½ Gen Cigar (1) 1 18½ 18½ 18½Jul 18
28¾ 21½ Gen El 1.05e 20 24¾ 24¾ 24¾ —
40¾ 23¾ Gen Fds 1.30a 1 31½ 31½ 31½ + ⅛
116½ 111¾ Gen F pf 4½a 5 116¼ 116 116 Jul 24
1¾ ⅝ Gen G & El A 3 ⅝ ⅝ ⅝ — ⅛
83 64¾ Gen Mills (4) 1 79 79 79 —1
39⅞ 30 Gen Motors 1e 26 38½ 37½ 37¾ —⅛
127½ 122 Gen Mot pf(3) 1 127½ 127½ 127½Jul 24
3¼ 1¾ Gen O Ad .20e 1 2 2 2 Jul 22
30 16 Gen O Ad A 1 16¼ 16¼ 16¼ + ¼
13½ 10¾ Gen Prec Equ 4 13½ 13½ 13½
5¾ 4 Gen P Ib 5 4 4 4
½ ⅛ Gen Pub Serv 5 ⅛ ⅛ ⅛ Jul 23
12⅞ 10½ Gen Ry S 1.40 3 12¼ 12½ 12¾ + ⅛
½ ⅛ Gen Rail&El 8 ⅛ ⅛ ⅛ + ⅛
49½ 23 Gen R&Sl pf 4 2 45¼ 45¼ 45¼Jul 23
15½ 14½ Gen Refr 60e 2 15¾ 15¾ 15¾Jul 24
10 8¼ Gen Shoe 40e 1 9¼ 9¼ 9¼Jul 27
3⅝ 1¾ Gen Tel(1.60) 1 13½ 13½ 13½ — ⅛
11¼ 9¼ Gen Time 1.40 1 12 12 12 Jul 24
11¼ 7⅛ Gen T&R 1.40 1 10¾ 10¾ 10¾
4 3 Gillette (.15e) 7 3½ 3½ 3½
34 40¼ Gillette pf (5) 8 54½ 54½ 54½ + ⅛

H—I

5⅞ 4 Gimbel Bros 3 4¾ 4¾ 4¾ + ⅛
65¾ 50 Gimbel Bros pf 6 2 53 53 53 Jul 27
15 12½ Gilfedder (.80a) 1 14¾ 14¾ 14¾ + ⅛
4 3⅞ Glen pf 2½k 1 39½ 39½ 39½Jul 20
5¾ 3½ Glob-Hoff 14a 162 5¼ 5¼ 5¼ + ⅛
10 13½ Glob Marit 1¼pf 2 14½ 14¼ 14¼ — ⅛
4¼ 3 Gobel (Adolf) 1 4¼ 4¼ 4¼Jul 7
2¾ 1¾ Goebel Brew .20 19 2¼ 2⅛ 2⅛
9⅝ 13 Goodrich (Bg) 7 19½ 19 19½ + ⅛
7½ 5¾ Goodrich pf 5 1 73¾ 73¾ 73¾Jul 27
11⅞ 10¾ Goodyear T 4a 5 13¾ 13 13¼ — ⅛
⅝ 40¼ Gotham Silk 1.20a 11 14¼ 14¼ 14¼ + ⅛
14 13 Gott Bros 1.20a 11 14¼ 14¼

Commerce and Finance

Tire, Oil Concerns Advance in Synthetic Rubber Production

Business and Industry

Winter Power Shortage In Canada Looms

MONTREAL (Wide World)—An approaching winter power shortage and a critical situation in Canada's giant pulp and paper industry are twin problems which the Dominion's war leaders must solve before many more weeks have passed.

This is the opinion of informed sources here who say these things will happen in the near future:

Power—Certain secondary industries must curtail production or be shut down entirely during the critical power period to conserve electric energy for essential war plants.

Canada's large cities will undergo enforced dim-out in which outdoor advertising signs, display windows, street lamps, heating appliances and other non-essential electricity consuming appliances will be shut off. Work hours in some plants will be staggered to make the best use of available power.

Government Control Possible

Pulp and paper industry—It is likely the industry will be able to meet all United States' newsprint demands, but adjustments must be made and perhaps some plants closed where power is needed for war production.

Within the next six weeks industry will make important decisions which will determine its place in wartime industrial scheme. Just what is to be done has not been determined definitely, but some sort of government control or assistance may be a possibility.

Canada's electric power problem is in the hands of strong-jawed, thin-lipped Herbert James Symington, power comptroller, who has complete authority to say what industries will be restricted or closed and what action will be taken to meet the needs of war plants.

The Dominion had well developed hydro-electric power systems when the war began, more than sufficient to meet the industrial needs of the country because there was comparatively little industry.

But during the past two years, war plants mushroomed throughout Dominion provinces until now Mr. Symington must juggle supply against demand in a tight squeeze during the winter months when water storage becomes a problem.

Private and public power companies have rushed new installations totaling almost $100,000,000 and opened up many old steam plants in anticipation of the winter situation, but still there is no electricity to waste.

Shifting to Coal

Already about 1,000,000 horsepower, once used for steam purposes such as heating, has been diverted to primary industry. All plants being built must have boilers to meet steam requirements in coal.

Another strain on the power industry has been the tremendous growth in Canada's aluminum production. Before the war the Aluminum Company of Canada Ltd., used only about 180,000 horsepower, but soon this will be stepped up to 1,200,000 horsepower, indicating a seven-fold increase in production of metal.

New power developments, including 750,000 horsepower on the Saguenay River in Northern Quebec province, are under construction but none will be completed in time to relieve the situation. Their output is expected to be absorbed by new industry without giving any greater margin for existing plants.

In the Prairie provinces, no rural extensions are permitted and no connection requiring more than 250 feet of wire can be made.

"This is hard on the farmers because of the shortage of farm labor," my informant said, "but then they know that it is a necessity."

The newsprint industry itself is a reservoir of power since many mills have their own hydroelectric power plants, but some plants may be curtailed or shut down in sections where the power is considered more essential to war purposes.

At 66 P.C. of Capacity

An authority close to the situation says the industry is preparing to meet this problem and that northern mills whose power could not be used for war purposes in any event will carry the burden.

The pulp and paper industry is Canada's largest single industry. However, the mills are working at but 66 per cent of capacity and consumption has been falling off from 7 to 8 per cent for last three months. This is due, newsprint men say, to some reduction in the size of United States newspapers, and the paper economies.

They anticipate no immediate improvement in the situation, and conversations are being held with the government looking toward stabilization of the industry. While two-thirds of capacity, war plants paper mills are working at only are badly in need of men for full-time jobs.

Since it would be unfair to shut-down or curtail certain mills and permit others outside the industrial zone to work full time, there is speculation on the possible creation of a pool which would permit some plants to close down entirely while others worked full time to supply paper demands.

Canada is much in need of American dollars to offset a growing debt to the United States and the paper market is a valuable one that nobody wants to lose.

Steamship Official

W. C. White

Appointed Vice-President and director of the Alcoa Steamship Company, a subsidiary of the Aluminum Company of America. Mr. White, formerly President of the Aluminum Cooking Utensil Company, another Aluminum unit, will be succeeded in that post by Errett M. Grable, formerly Vice-President and sales manager of the utensil firm.

Process Announced To Speed Production Of Ethyl Benzine

NEW YORK (AP)—The Atlantic Refining Co. announced a "short-cut" chemical process for making ethyl benzene for manufacture of styrene, which itself is a major raw material for "Buna S" synthetic rubber.

Robert H. Colley, President of the company, said the process had been offered to the Government. He described it as an adaptation of methods used for refining high-octane gasoline.

Atlantic's process, Mr. Colley said, would speed up output of ethyl benzene, which comes from ethyl alcohol and benzol. He added that oil industry catalytic polymerization plants could be used for the new process with very few changes and little delay.

A drawback, Mr. Colley said, was a cost 5 per cent higher than under old methods, but he said advantages of the shortcut would outweigh the expense factor.

Atlantic is operating a pilot plant and expects to put a full scale unit into operation soon.

WPB Sets Scrap Iron Collection Goal

WASHINGTON (AP) — The War Production Board has set a six-month goal of 17,000,000 tons of scrap iron and steel to be collected under the nationwide salvage program.

The quota was broken down by states on estimates furnished by the Bureau of Mines. The WPB predicted that the greatest source of scrap would be the region including Pennsylvania, Maryland, Delaware, Virginia and the District of Coulmbia, which has a quota of 3,422,000 tons. The next quota—3,125,000 tons—was assigned to the region including Indiana, Illinois, Iowa and Wisconsin.

Officials reported about 3,000,000 tons of iron and steel scrap on hand, representing about one month's supply at current production rates. During the first six months of the year the industry consumed 13,700,000 tons.

Among the state quotas were:

Maine 51,000 tons, New Hampshire 15,500, Vermont 16,000, Massachusetts 391,000, Connecticut 306,000, Rhode Island 68,000.

OPA Pledges Aid Against Chiseling

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Office of Price Administration, preparing to tighten up enforcement of the General Maximum Price Regulation, has pledged protection to honest storekeepers and the buying public "against deliberate chiseling and penny profiteering."

Effective July 31, officials noted, a section of the Emergency Price Control Act makes violators of price ceilings liable to civil injunction suits, action to revoke licenses, and suits for treble damages.

The law provides in effect that any consumer, if overcharged, can bring suit against a retailer for $50 or for triple the amount of the overcharge, whichever is greater, plus attorneys' fees and court costs.

Oil Moved by Pipelines Has Good Gain in Quarter

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Interstate Commerce Commission reported that 45 pipeline companies moved 391,260,987 barrels of oil in the first quarter of 1942 compared with 328,029,380 in the corresponding period of 1941.

The companies' revenue was $54,166,853 for the first quarter of 1942 against $53,620,345 for the first quarter of 1941.

Oil Rail Shipments Up Sharply

NEW YORK—Holcombe Parkes, assistant to the president of the Southern Railway System, said that the railroads are now moving 70 times more petroleum and its products into the East than they did a year ago, and, during the first 28 weeks of this year, hauled 3,200,000 more tons of coal into New England than they did during the corresponding period of 1941.

Cargo by Air Safer Method, Fortune Says

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, July 28 — The United States must build a cargo airplane fleet to end the anachronism of a 300-mile-an-hour striking force based thousands of miles from home factories, but geared to an eight-knot supply line, according to the August issue of Fortune magazine.

The magazine recalled that by sea, as convoys travel, it is about 4,100 miles and 37 days to England; 7,400 miles and two months to Australia; 14,300 miles and five months to India; 12,900 miles and five months to the Middle East, and 5,400 miles and five months to Archangel.

"But by air," Fortune declared, "with carriers now available, and assuming the airplanes are pushed through night and day by relays of crews, it is 24 hours to England; two days to Australia; 10,800 miles and three and a half days to India; 9,400 miles and two and a half days to Cairo, and 11,700 miles and three and a half days to Russia via Khartoum.

"The air is not only faster and more direct; it is also safer. For example, between December and May, Pan American Airways flew 12,900,000 route miles, carrying 152,000 passengers and about 3,000 tons of express. Some of its flights were into combat areas and nearly all were between destinations that ships were serving with great risk. In addition, Pan American ran a ferry service for military planes to the Middle and Far East. Its total losses for the period were three aircraft and virtually no cargo.

"By contrast, at one stage of this period the United Nations were losing hulls at an estimated rate of 1,200,000 deadweight tons a month, an—what is too often overlooked—cargoes at the rate of 800,000 tons.

"On the sea we have, therefore, arrived at the margin of frustration. Tanks, guns and ammunition, however miraculously produced, win no battles at the bottom of the ocean."

Single Control Of Rubber Program Urged at Hearing

WASHINGTON (AP) — Consolidation of the Government's synthetic rubber program under a single chief was urged at the initial hearing before an unofficial House committee organized to clarify the rubber, gasoline and fuel oil problems.

Representative Hartley (R-NJ), vice chairman of the committee created at his behest, said the committee aim was to clarify the "confusion" and "conflicting statements" which had circulated in the 17 gasoline-rationed eastern seaboard states.

Radio commentator Fulton Lewis, Jr., urged consolidation of the rubber program, saying that "divided control is not the best way to handle the situation." He said that there were definitely known synthetic rubber processes that could take care of the nation's total requirements.

Although divided control of the rubber program was rated "second best" to a single headed organization, Mr. Lewis said it still would be better than the present handling of the problem.

John Dressler of Hackensack, N. J., chairman of the Eastern States Conference of Gasoline Retailers, asserted in an interview after the hearing that coupon rationing of gasoline "opened the black market instead of closing it."

Mr. Dressler said a well-policed dealer rationing plan would be more effective. Counterfeit coupon ration books, he said, already had appeared.

The 10-member committee, designated by the House majority and minority leaders, recessed until tomorrow.

Farm Bureau Plans Drive To Finance Oil Refinery

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

COLUMBUS, Ohio—Plans for a state-wide campaign for a half million dollars of additional share capital for the expansion of services of the Farm Bureau Co-operative Association have been approved by the Ohio Farm Bureau trustees, according to an announceemnt by J. E. Keitner, assistant-treasurer of the organization.

The expansion of capital is the first step in a proposed program for acquisition and development of co-operative production facilities for petroleum products. Specific plans for the acquisition of facilities are now in the formative stage, it was reported.

The new capital will be secured through the sale of additional shares of first preferred stock in the Farm Bureau Co-operative Association, state commodity wholesale owned by and serving 84 county Farm Bureau co-operatives in the state. The stock will pay four per cent non-cumulative annual dividends.

Distribution facilities for petroleum services already owned by the Association include 60 local bulk plants, 175 petroleum delivery and transport trucks, and, in conjunction with other regional co-operatives, two oil blending plants. The value of these facilities is already about $550,000.

Publicity to Date on Rubber Shortage Slights Real Gains

By Harold Fleming

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—As the oil industry, the chemical industry, the rubber industry, a large segment of the industrial alcohol industry, some of the whiskey distillers, the Department of Agriculture, and the Farm Bloc, all burn the midnight oil to develop short-cuts to synthetic rubber, a gargantuan joker has developed in the situation which must bring the laughter ringing down from the Olympian heights.

The joker is this. Those improvements, inventions, developments and short cuts which give the greatest promise, appear to get the least publicity. In contrast those with the least promise (or furthest from large-scale practicability) get the most public attention.

Publicity No Criterion

To put the matter another way. A man reading the front pages might conclude that the most promising synthetic rubber work is being done by Publiker, Houdry, Seagram, Agriculture and Senator Gillette, and that in contrast the oil industry is plodding along the road like a slow truck, blocking the way for these fast steppers. But this correspondent at least, in trying to get at the "inside" of the deevlopment, gets the impression that the advances are of value almost in inverse proportion to the publicity they have attained.

An enormous amount of research and development work has already gone into synthetic rubber—and the rate has been multiplied since Pearl Harbor. But it has been said that in normal times "it takes seven years from pilot plant to successful large-scale exploitation." That saying is partly outmoded now, for the rate of development necessary to bring a $1,000,000,000 industry into existence almost from scratch in about 18 months has made it necessary to shorten that time, and the multiplication of research is making such speed-up possible. Nevertheless, the fact remains that the companies, the laboratories, and the individual men who were in the field first are now best equipped to do the development—and actually are doing it.

Much of that work, however, has been unpublished and much taken for granted—partly, perhaps, because hopes seem to make better news-copy than achievements, partly because much of the work was done before synthetic rubber was front-page copy, and partly because some of the stories are too technical.

Jones Says No Discrimination

But the chief reason seems this. Jesse Jones recently said, "Everything is being done by government officials that can be done to relieve the rubber situation. . . . New formulas and processes are advanced almost daily by people who are anxious to help, or who are interested in making money by having the government adopt their processes. . . . We are following what we believe to be the best technical advice. . . . There has been no discrimination against any process, person or corporation in the development of the government's synthetic rubber program, and there has been no disagreement in the committee composed of representatives of WPB, Army, Navy, . . . OPC, the Department of Agriculture and Rubber Reserve Company. . . ."

In other words those who got the official O. K. have gone ahead without much further ado—except that Jersey has been throwing press conferences airing some of its achievements, presumably to offset some of the scandalizing of its name in Washington in recent months. But those who didn't get the O. K. went to the Gillette Committee.

This is not to condemn Congressional committees out of hand. The Patman Committee, for instance, this Spring turned the spotlight on the industrial alcohol program with great benefit. However, the public should understand that well-grounded plans have not had to be taken to the Gillette Committee, while on the other hand a laboratory demonstration before that Committee of rubber-making proves extremely little indeed. It is one thing to adopt a baby and another thing to put him through college.

First honors for actual accomplishment in the program go, not only to the oil industry, but to the rubber tire manufacturers and to the chemical industry.

Du Pont has been pilot-planting neoprene for years, doubling output annually. The Thiokol Corporation developed its product beyond its means and sold it to Dow Chemical. Union Carbide's subsidiary, Carbon & Carbide Corporation, has long been working on processes to make alcohol synthetically from both ethylene and grains, and also to make butadiene from alcohol.

Goodrich Real Pioneer

Real pioneer in the synthetic tire field was B. F. Goodrich Company. Two years ago it began actually putting synthetic tires of "Ameriool" on the market. Priced about $5.00 a tire above natural rubber tires without guarantee of any better performance, these "Ameripol" tires (American polymerized) were bought chiefly by curious people, by people who like to try new things, and by managers of automobile fleets who wanted to get experience with synthetic tires. These tires were made of Buna S, which means from butadiene and styrene polymerized. Scale of operation was so small that there was little difficulty in getting either of these. A deal was made with Phillips Petroleum, through a jointly owned "Hycar Chemical Company" (a play on the word hydrocarbon). Phillips, through its large natural gas resources, had ample butane, from which it made butadiene on a small scale, after operations had expanded beyond the point where by-product butadiene could be picked up a little here and a little there from the petroleum companies.

Some butadiene, in fact, would be found in nearly everybody's automobile gas tank, as small amounts accidentally resulted from the making of cracked gasoline, if the refiners hadn't spent a deal of money to keep it out. It is an incidental product of most cracking. But it would make the gasoline gummy—through the same molecular characteristics which make it desirable for polymerization into rubber.

The other rubber companies also experimented with synthetic tires. Goodyear and Firestone made and tried them, but did not offer them to the public. In 1941 Jesse Jones commissioned all four—B. F. Goodrich, Goodyear, Firestone, and U. S. Rubber—to each build a 10,000-ton plant with Government money. The first two had already nearly finished plants of their own financing. General Tire went into guayule.

The reader will remember that butadiene is the bottleneck in the Buna S program—not the styrene nor the polymerization. In fact, under the present program the four rubber companies expect to have capacity by November to turn out 120,000 tons of rubber, but only enough butadiene is expected by that time for them to reach a capacity of around 30,000 tons. The rubber companies attribute this in part to the experience they have gained in recent years in polymerization.

History of Polymerization

However, polymerization of butadiene, or the stringing together of its molecules into long chains, has a considerable history, mostly made in Germany, like the rest of the synthetic - rubber - making process. Around the turn of the century it was found that 2,3 dimethyl butadiene could be slowly polymerized to a rubbery product. During World War I the Germans made Buna rubber (not Buna S) this way, then gave it up afterward. Straight buna is no longer made by anybody unless it is the Russians, reported to be still using metallic sodium as a catalyst for the polymerization (hence the name—"Bu—" from butadiene, and "Na" from Natrium, the international chemical symbol for sodium).

In the fall of 1933 the Germans brought over some Buna to General Tire for experiment. It was a complete failure. Then the German Government pressed I. G. to spend money for a satisfactory tire-rubber.

By 1937 they had something that looked so good that Frank Howard, the much-maligned head of Jersey's Standard Development Company, began pressing I. G. to send some over to the United States. In the Spring of 1938 they agreed to come, then postponed their visit, then came in December, 1938. A Herr Termeer, top I. G. man in synthetic rubber, came over and met with the people of the big five rubber companies—B. F. Goodrich, Goodyear, Firestone, U. S., and General.

In the Spring of 1939—on the eve of the war—the Germans began sending Buna S rubber over by the ton to the rubber companies here, and an I. G man named Koch came over and went the rounds of the American rubber companies, spending weeks with each on the handling of the Buna S. In the fall of 1939 the Jersey people got reports from the rubber companies on the results of these conferences, and sent them to the Army and Navy Munitions Board.

(The next article will take up the advances made in the synthetic rubber program by the oil companies under the forced pressure of the last few months, particularly since the full size of the present 800,000-ton program was reached last April 1).

115 Major Railroads Set New Loading Peak in May

WASHINGTON (AP) — Defense Transportation Director Joseph B. Eastman reported that 115 major railroads set a loading record of nearly nine tons per car of less-than-carload freight during May.

Mr. Eastman said the Class I roads reporting under ADT orders, which set a less-than-carload weight minimum of six tons, loaded 417,853 cars in May with an average of 17,858 pounds of merchandise to the car. This average compared with about 10,600 pounds for the same railroads last year. Short line railroads averaged more than 7¼ tons a car.

Mr. Eastman added that an investigation has been undertaken in the case of 24 railroads which failed to attain the six-ton requirement.

Best record of any railroad in the country was made by the three-mile stretch of track from Conyers to Millistead, Ga.—the Millistead Railroad—which loaded 24 cars to an average of 17 tons each.

Peru Imports Fla. Cotton Seed

JACKSONVILLE, Fla.—Florida Sea Island Cotton seed has been imported by Peru and is another example of participation in Inter-American solidarity and friendly social, agricultural and trade relationships. Certified seed — 12½ tons of them—were produced and sold by the Lake County Sea Island Cotton Growers' Association to the Director de Agricultura, Minister de Fomento, Lima, Peru.

Farish Sees Rubber Plan Speeded Up

WASHINGTON, July 28 (AP)—William Farish, President of Standard Oil Company (New Jersey), said today that "real progress" had been made to overcome the "bottleneck in butadiene production" in the nation's synthetic rubber program.

Testifying before a Senate Agricultural subcommittee, Mr. Farish said that if more butadiene, basic ingredient of buna rubber, could be produced quickly, the entire program could be speeded up by several months.

See 45,00 Tons Butadiene

"We were able to find in our refineries ample butylene to produce 45,000 tons per annum of butadiene," Mr. Farish reported. "This is all the Rubber Reserve Company wanted us to make. We can make more, and we offered to make more, without interfering with our commitments to the Government on 100 octane aviation gasoline."

He said he believed his own company alone would be able to produce at a rate of 15,000 to 30,000 tons of butadine in makeshift facilities by the first of the year, entirely aside from the Government program.

The extra production involved no plant construction but the operations will be inefficient and the cost will be higher than that for properly designed new plants, Mr. Farish said.

"But the important thing is that the oil industry is actually going to be able to produce some real amount of butadiene by these methods well in advance of the regular program," he declared, "and since butadiene is the bottleneck, that means just so much additional rubber.

"The emergency or quick butadiene supplies will certainly result in a substantial increase of buna rubber over the next 18 months."

Mr. Farish and O. E. May, research co-ordinator for the Department of Agriculture, were called before the subcommittee to report on progress in the development of synthetic rubber processes.

Russia's Rubber Program

Mr. May, former director of the department's Peoria, Ill., laboratory, said Russia had been making rubber from alcohol derived from farm products for 10 years and that its production of from 80,000 to 100,000 tons from alcohol in 1940 indicated it was a "perfectly feasible operation" from the technological viewpoint.

The laboratory, he said, was aiming toward a yield of 7.5 pounds of butylene glycol per bushel of corn in a step in another synthetic rubber process, and a conference would be held there Aug. 3 with interested industry to help design a full scale pilot plant for a real test.

Mr. Farish emphasized his company believed in any program that would give the nation the most rubber, in the shortest time, with the least possible drain on vital materials whether the raw materials were grain, coal or oil.

He said that by Oct. 1 his company expected to have its first plant operating at a capacity of 13 to 14 tons of butadiene per day and expected to complete construction of a second plant of the same design to produce 30 tons a day of butadiene from oil by about Nov. 1.

Two of its Standard's operating companies also are constructing for the Government butadiene plants of a total capacity of 45,000 tons annually, using an improved process, he said, and these are expected to be completed by March 1.

Phillips Petroleum Earns $1.51 Share

NEW YORK (AP)—The Phillips Petroleum Co. and subsidiaries reported net profit for the first six months of 1942 was $6,731,419, equal to $1.51 a share, compared with $8,236,680, or $1.85 a share, in the first half of 1941.

"The gross income for the first six months of 1942 was the largest for any like period in the company's history," the company reported, setting it at $89,092,114, against $42,448,011 in the comparable 1941 period.

"The decrease in net earnings," the report said, "was caused largely by additional costs and taxes due to the impact of war."

General Use of Dried Eggs Is Anticipated

PITTSBURGH (AP)—Success of dried eggs in powdered form has been so great that general use of the comparatively new product is expected, says Harry Atkins of Davenport, Iowa, who came here to attend the annual convention of the American Poultry Association.

Mr. Atkins, secretary of the association and superintendent of the poultry department of the Iowa State Fair, said plants to dry eggs are "springing up all over the country."

"Four new plants have been built in Iowa in the past year," said Mr. Atkins. "The dried egg plants are producing millions of pounds of powder which is being shipped to our allies. According to our reports, the dried eggs have proven very successful in England."

Mr. Atkins said the great advantage of dried eggs in the present war is that an ordinary 32-pound case of eggs can be reduced so that it weighs less than eight pounds.

"The dried eggs have the same food and nutritional value of fresh eggs," Mr. Atkins said. "In addition, they won't spoil and can be kept in their powdered form indefinitely."

Honored

© Bachrach

William E. Miller

Awarded the Westinghouse Order of Merit for distinguished service. Mr. Miller, a member of the Westinghouse Electric & Manufacturing Co.'s legal staff since 1914, is head of the legal department of the company's Pittsburgh office. He received a bronze medal bearing his name, a silver "W," and the inscription "Whom his fellow men delight to honor."

Henderson Urges No Hesitation In Fight on Inflation

WASHINGTON (AP)—Price Administrator Leon Henderson warned that hesitation on any front imperiled the entire campaign against inflation but voiced confidence that growing recognition of this fact would ultimately lead to success.

In a letter submitting to the House his quarterly report for the period ending April 30, Mr. Henderson said the President's program against inflation would succeed only as all elements were made fully effective.

"Without price control the other elements cannot be put into play; and only as the other elements are made effective can we count on continuing to hold the line on prices," the OPA chief declared.

"Hesitation on any of the major fronts imperils the entire campaign. It has been a difficult task to hold ceiling prices in the face of this hesitation of each group to take its battle station until assured that other groups were taking theirs."

Morgenthau Says Treasury to Do 'Some Financing' in August

WASHINGTON (AP)—Secretary Henry Morgenthau said that the Treasury would do "some financing" early next month.

Due to the high rate of war expenditures, the Treasury has been borrowing large sums nearly every month.

One of the first steps in August financing is expected to be a reopening of the Treasury's May offering of 2½ per cent, 20-25-year bonds for subscription in whatever amounts investors are interested. When this offer was held open for about two weeks, previously, $880,000,000 worth of these securities were purchased.

In addition to this type of borrowing, the Treasury also is expected to offer a specific sum, possibly $2,000,000,000 of other bonds.

U. S. Requisitions L. & N. Line Rails

LOUISVILLE, Ky. (AP)—President James B. Hill of the Louisville & Nashville Railroad Co. announced that the Federal Government had requisitioned all steel rails and bridges in the L. & N line between Winchester, Clark County, and Maloney, Lee County, Ky., a distance of 53 miles.

L. J. Gilmore, assistant engineer of the salvage division of the War Production Board, gave the railroad company a receipt for the property but the price to be paid for the materials was not announced.

"Representatives of the government are insisting that the property be dismantled at the earliest possible date," Mr. Hill said. He added that this was the first case of its kind in Kentucky.

The line was used for local traffic only and the railroad last April asked the Interstate Commerce Commission for permission to abandon the service.

Railroads Reduce Freight Charge on Army Shipments

WASHINGTON (AP)—A special agreement with the nation's railroads, involving a savings of about $1,500,000 in freight charges, will enable the Army to begin shipments of some 325,000,000 pounds of canned goods from the Pacific Coast to troops in other sections of the country, the War Department said.

The shipments, largest of their kind in history, include 10,500,000 cases of fruits, vegetables and fish representing part of the 1942 pack from the north and south Pacific coasts. Some of the goods will go direct to camps or depots for immediate use, while other shipments will go to export stations or re[illegible] storage points for d[illegible]

G. M. Half Year Net Drops To 99c a Share

NEW YORK (AP) — General Motors Corp. reported its net income for the second quarter of 1942 was $24,613,218, less than half the amount earned in the comparable period of last year, $53,579,568.

After preferred dividend requirements the amount available for common stock dividends was equivalent to 51 cents a share compared with $1.18 earned on common shares in the second 1941 quarter.

Net profit for the first six months amounted to $47,843,209, or 99 cents a common share after preferred dividends, compared with $118,177,905 or $2.62 a share in the first half of 1941.

War Deliveries

War material deliveries for the first half of this year, however, were nearly five times as great as in the first six months of 1941. Sales of commercial products were only one-fifth as large as a year ago.

The trend of war output continues upward, Chairman Alfred P. Sloan, Jr., indicated in his report to stockholders, with second quarter deliveries 45 per cent larger than in the first three months of the year, which included a month of passenger car production.

Military censorship permitted Mr. Sloan to reveal these statistics on first six months' production:

	1942	1941
War material deliveries	$626,439,133	$131,808,883
Commercial product sales	249,888,396	1,217,390,779

Mr. Sloan said the average number of employees during the second quarter of this year was 281,464 compared with 318,726 in the like period of 1941, reflecting a drop in commercial output. He said he anticipated an increase during the rest of the year.

Pay Rolls Higher

Despite the drop in employment, pay rolls for the second quarter of 1942 amounted to $192,047,280 against $187,230,843 in the like part of 1941. Hours worked rose to 45.8 per week compared with 42.1 hours a year ago.

Mr. Sloan listed increased taxes, federal policies designed to avoid inflation, the establishment of reserves, effects of renegotiation of war material contracts and the "difficulties of properly allocating the true cost of operations."

"Obviously, under these varying conditions it is of the utmost importance that reserves be established to meet such contingencies as can be foreseen," Mr. Sloan said ". . . Later adjustments may necessarily result in substantial modifications—in either direction."

Insecticide Firms Are Cited by FTC

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Federal Trade Commission said it had ordered the Agriculture Insecticide & Fungicide Association, of New York, and 28 manufacturers of insecticides and fungicides to cease price fixing and other practices "having the tendency and effect of restraining and suppressing competition."

The order also was issued against 11 officers and directors of the association.

The FTC said the association was organized in 1934 and had operated as a clearing house for exchange of statistical, price and trade information among the members. In that connection, it said, the members reached agreements "to fix and maintain uniform prices, terms and discounts."

Crude Oil Output Declines in Week

TULSA, Okla. (AP)—Daily crude oil production in the United States decreased 21,685 barrels to 3,719,915 for the week ended July 25, the Oil and Gas Journal said.

Texas production was down 7,395 to 1,224,885; East Texas, 4,640 to 293,055; California, 3,000 to 698,750; Illinois, 8,840 to 269,245; Kansas, 2,350 to 283,700; Michigan, 7,850 to 60,100, and the Rocky Mountain States, 1,625 to 121,140.

Louisiana increased 6,635 to 324,145; Oklahoma 6,250 to 380,900, and Eastern fields, 250 to 98,750.

WHEN AND WHERE TO DEPOSIT YOUR SAVINGS

In the Mutual Savings Banks of Massachusetts

Operated under strict Massachusetts Banking Laws. There are no stockholders. All dividends go to depositors. Interest begins on date listed.

BANK BY MAIL

BOSTON, MASS.

Brighton Five Cents Savings Bank	Aug. 1
Franklin Savings Bank	Aug. 1
Massachusetts Savings Bank	Aug. 1
Boston Penny Savings Bank	Aug. 10
Dalton Savings Bank	Aug. 10
Warren Institution for Savings	Aug. 10
East Boston Savings Bank	Aug. 15
Hyde Savings Bank	Aug. 15
Institution for Savings in Roxbury	Aug. 15
Wilder Savings Bank	Aug. 15
Charlestown Five Cents Sav. Bank	Aug. 19

Other Massachusetts Savings Banks

Somerville Savings Bank	Aug. 1
Brookline Savings Bank	Aug. 10
Cambridgeport Savings Bank	Aug. 10
East Cambridge Savings Bank	Aug. 15
Cohasset Savings Bank, Chelsea	Aug. 20

Over-the-Counter Securities

Over-the-counter quotations listed below are obtained from reliable sources in co-operation with the Boston Securities Traders' Association under the supervision of the National Association of Securities Dealers, Inc. It may be noted that where floating stock supply is small, prices occasionally are nominal. These quotations are obtained between 11:30 a. m. and 2:30 p. m., and may have been quoted higher or lower during the day.

Industrial Stocks

	Bid	Asked
Aetna-Standard Engineering	3¾	5¾
Aeronautical Indust Lbr Co	6¼	10½
American Hardware Co	21¾	32½
American Manufacturing	21¾	30½
American Manufac 5 pf	78¾	
American Writing Co	3½	4¾
†Amoskeag Company	13¾	
†Amoskeag Company pf	63¼	
Appleton Company	16½	19½
Appleton Coupon Co 7 pf	107½	
Associated Arts Corp	2¾	3¾
Arlington Mills	39¾	42¾
Arnold Print Works	4½	6
Atlas Plywood Corp pf	23¾	25½
Automobile Banking Corp A		
Automobile Banking Corp pf	11¾	13
Bausch & Lomb Optical Co	18¾	21¾
Bausch & Lomb Optical Co pf	103¾	
*Berkshire Fine Spinning	8½	9¾
Berkshire Fine Spin pf 65 pf	60	
Bird & Son Inc 5 pf	39½	41½
Boston Wharf Company	12¾	13½
Boston Woven Hose & Rub	21¾	23¾
Brown Co	1.15	1.30
Brown Co pf	19½	22½
Campbell, Alf Co Inc	3¾	4¾
Central Railway Signal A	37½	
Chapman Valve Manufac	27½	30½
Collyer Insulated Wire Co	13¾	18
Crowell-Collier Pub Co	13¾	15¾
Dewey & Almy Chemical Co	21	23½
Domestic Finance Corp pf	23¾	26½
Draper Corporation	37½	41½
Dwight Manufacturing Co	13¾	16¾
Eastern Gas & Fuel Assoc	4¾	5¼
Eastern Corporation pf	13½	17½
Exolon Co	8¾	10¾
Family Loan Society Inc	11½	13½
Family Loan Society pf A	41½	45½
Food Fair Stores Inc	13¾	15¾
Fruit of the Loom	2¾	10¼
General Fire Extinguisher	17¾	19
General Machinery	28¾	32½
Gladding, McLean Mach Tool	2¾	3¾
Goodall Worsted Company	17	20
Graton & Knight Co	6¾	7½
Graton & Knight Co 7 pf	66¾	69¾
Graton & Knight Co pr pf	25½	29½
Great Northern Paper Co	27¾	30½
Greenfield Tap & Die 6% pf	47½	54
Greenfield T&D $1.50 cv pf	13	16
Harrington & Richardson	2¾	3¾
Haskelite Mfg Co	6¾	8¾
Heywood-Wakefield Co	9¾	11
Heywood-Wakefield Co pf B	19½	22
Hilton-Davis Chemical Co	15¾	17½
Hilton-Davis Chemical Co pf	23½	25½
Hooker-Electro Chem	30½	32½
Hygrade Sylvania Corp pf	29¾	31¾
International Machine Tool	1¾	3¾
Keith George E Co	7¾	9¾
Kendall Company	6¾	8½
Kennedy's Inc pf	13¾	15¾
Landers Frary & Clark	18¾	20¾
Lincoln Stores Inc	19¾	21¾
Lincoln Stores 7	107	
Ludlow Mfg Associates	93½	97½
Marathon Paper Mills	33	36
Marlin-Rockwell Corp	23¾	25¾
Merck & Co	30¾	32¼
Merck & Co 4½ pf	108	113
Merrimack Manufacturing	16¾	18¾
Merrimack Manufacturing pf	71¾	73½
†Metal & Thermit Corp	19	20
Millers Falls Company	4¾	7
Missouri-Kansas Pipe Line	3¾	4¾
Nashawena Mills	15¾	17¾
Nashua Gummed & C Paper	47¾	
Nashua Manufacturing Co	16¾	18½
Nashua Manufac Co 1st pf	47	48¾
Nashua Manufac Co 2d pf	13¾	15¾
National Chemical & Mfg	5¾	7¾
National Shirt Shops	7	9
Naumkeag Steam Cotton	43½	47
Newmarket Manufac Co	38¾	39½
Nicholson File Company	29¾	32
Nonquitt Mills	22¾	26
Ohio Finance	11¾	13¾
Panhandle Eastern Pipe Line	11¾	13¾
Parker Appliance	11¾	13¾
Plymouth Cordage Company	94½	99¾
Quincy Mkt Cold Stor&W	27½	
Quincy Mkt CS&W 5 pf	62¼	
Russell Mill		40
Remington Arms Co Inc	3	3¾
Pepperell Manufacturing Co	44	48
Sanford Mills	24½	26¾
Submarine Signal Co	23¾	26¾
Tampax Inc	3¾	3¾
Triumph Explosive Inc	2¾	3¾
United Elastic Corp	8¾	9¾
U S Envelope Company	48¾	52½
U S Envelope Co 7 pf	101½	107½
Valley Mould&Iron Corp	32¾	36
Waltham Watch Co 6 pf	18	
Waltham Watch Co 7 pf	24	
Wamsutta Mills Inc	17¾	19¾
Warner&Swasey Co	12¾	15¾
West Point Manufacturing	27¾	29½
Wickwire Spencer Steel	12	13¾

x—Ex-dividend. †Not qualified for sale in Massachusetts.

Public Utility Stocks

	Bid	Asked
Alabama Power $7 pf	100	105
Arkansas Pwr & Lt $7 pf	81½	85
Birmingham Electric $7 pf	88½	93½
Cen Illinois Public S $6 pf	97½	100½
Central P&L 7 pf	97½	102½
Florida Power & Lt 7 pf	76¾	81½
General Water G & E $3 pf	20¾	23¾
Jamaica Water Supply	21¼	24¼
Jamaica Wat supply $5 pf A	99¾	104½
Jersey Central Power 7 pf	97½	99½
Kansas P & Lt 4½ pf	89¾	94½
Lake Sup Dist Pwr 5 pf	26½	30½
New Orleans Pub $7 pf	106	110
New Rochelle Wat pf	7½	9¾
No States Power Del 5 pf	105	110
No States Power Del 6 pf	40½	44
No States Power Del 7 pf	44¾	48
Ohio Power 4½ pf	105½	110½
Ohio Pub Serv 6 pf	95	101
Ohio Pub Serv 7 pf	104½	109½
Pac Pwr & Lt 7 pf	78½	81¾
Penn Power & Light $7 pf	99	101
Public Service Ind	9¾	11
Public Service Ind 5 pf	89½	93½
Public Service Okla 5 pf	96	101
Rochester Gas & El 5 pf	73½	76½
Rochester Gas & El 6 pf	90½	94½
San Diego Gas & Electric	9¾	11¾
Sierra Pacific Power Co	13¾	16½
Sierra Pacific Power 6 pf	101½	
Tampa Electric Co	14½	16½
Texas Electric Serv 6 pf	93¾	97½
Texas Power & Light 6 pf	78	83
Washington Ry & Elec units	12½	13¾

N. E. Utility Stocks

	Bid	Asked
Bangor Hydro-Electric	14½	16½
Beverly Gas & Electric	29¾	31½
Brockton Gas Light	3½	6¼
Central Maine Power 6 pf	90½	95½
Central Maine Power 7 pf	102½	107½
Cent Vermont Pub Serv 6 pf	89½	
Conn Light & Power	27	29½
Cumb County Pwr & Lt 6 pf	114½	119½
Eastern Utilities Assoc	16½	18½
Eastern Utilities Assoc conv		19
Fall River Gas Works	17¾	19¾
Fitchburg Gas & Electric	26½	31½
Green Mountain Power pf	44¾	49¾
Hartford Electric Light	31¾	34¾
Haverhill Electric	21¾	24¾
Haverhill Gas Light	8¾	10
Holyoke Water Power	13¾	15¾
Lawrence Gas & Electric	27¾	30½
Lowell Electric Light	23¾	26¾
Lynn Gas & Electric	20½	
Mass Power & Light pf	8¾	10
Mass Utilities Assoc pf	23¾	24¾
Narragansett Elec pf	49¾	53
N E Gas & Electric $3.50 pf	27¾	29½
N E Power Assn 6 pf	21½	23½
N E Pub Serv $7 pf ln	47¾	51¾
N E Pub Serv 6 pf ln	42¾	46¾
N E Pub Serv $7 pf	7¾	9¾
N E Public Serv $6 pf	6¾	8¾
Newport Electric	13¾	17¾
Providence Gas	6¾	7¾
Pub Serv of N H $6 pf	101	106
R I Public Serv pf	26	28½
Rockland Light & Power	10¾	12¾
Springfield Gas Light	13¾	16
Twin State Gas & El pr pf	101½	
Western Mass Companies	17¾	19¾

New York Bank Stocks

	Bid	Asked
Bank of Manhattan (.80)	13¾	15
Bank of N Y (14)	276	290
Bankers Trust (1.40)	34¾	37¾
Brooklyn Trust (4)	64½	68½
Central Hanover Bk & Tr (4)	147	154
Chase National (1.60)	23¾	25
Chemical Bk & Tr (1.80)	38¾	40¾
Commercial (2)	145	153
Continental Bk & Tr (.80)	14½	15½
Corn Exchange Bk & T (2.60)	31½	33¾
Empire Trust (3)	71½	80½
First National (50)	1085	1115
Guaranty Trust (12	282	287
Irving Trust (.60)	9¾	10¾
Manufacturers Trust (2)	33	35½
Manufacturers Trust pf (2)	53	54
National City (1)	32¾	34¾
New York Trust (2½)	54½	58½
Public (1½)	29½	32¾
Title Guarantee & Trust	3¼	3½

(a) Also extra or extras.

Boston Bank Stocks

	Bid	Asked
†Boston Safe Deposit (10)	230	
First National (5)	31½	37½
Merchants National (12)	260	280
†New England Trust (30)	1000	
National Shawmut (2)	20	22
National Shawmut (1)	16	19¾
Pilgrim Trust (3)	47½	52
Second National (4)	113	123
†State Street Trust (8)	215	230
United Boston Trust (.80)	6¼	7½
United States Trust pf (.80)	11¾	13¾
*Webster & Atlas (2)	25	27

*Ex-dividend. †Capital stock must be offered to the directors of the bank. ‡Price represents last appraisal.

Other Bank Stocks

	Bid	Asked
Bank of Amerinc NTSA (2.40)	30¾	32¾
Continental Illinois (4)	28¾	30¾
Pennsylvania Co (1.80)	34	36½

Insurance Stocks

	Bid	Asked
Aetna Casualty (4a)	121½	126½
Aetna Insurance (1.60a)	46¾	48¾
Aetna Life (1.20a)	27½	29½
American Equitable (2)	16¾	18¾
American Insurance Newark (.5a)	11¾	13¾
American Re-Insurance (1.60a)	41¾	43¾
American Reserve	9¾	9¾
American Surety (2½)	46¾	51½
Automobile (1a)	23½	25½
Baltimore American (.20a)	6¾	7¾
Boston (10a)	205	215
Camden Fire (1)	18	19½
Carolina (1.20a)	29	31½
City of New York	24½	26½
Connecticut General Life (1)	34½	36½
Continental Casualty (1.20a)	31½	33½
Fidelity & Deposit (6a)	113½	118½
Firemen's Newark (.60)	9¾	10½
Franklin Fire (1a)	24	26½
General Reinsurance (2)	39¾	41¾
Georgia Home (1a)	20½	22½
Glens Falls (1.60)	37½	39½
Globe & Republic (⅛)	2¾	4¾
Globe & Rutgers	4¾	6¾
Great American Insurance (1a)	29¾	31¾
Hanover (1.20)	24¾	26¾
Hartford Fire (2a)	61½	66½
Home Insurance (1.20a)	26¾	27¾
Homestead (1)	10	11½
Knickerbocker (⅛)	1¾	2¾
*Massachusetts Bonding (3½)	58	62½
National Fire (3)	53¾	56½
National Liberty (.20a)	3¾	4¾
New Amsterdam Cas (.47½e)	29¾	31¾
New Hampshire (1.60a)	39¾	41¾
New York Fire (.60)	13¾	15¾
North River (1)	20¾	22¾
Northern Insurance	75	78½
Providence Washington (1)	20½	21¾
Republic Insurance Texas (1.20a)	39¾	41¾
Seaboard (F) Insurance (1.20a)	36¾	38¾
Security Fire&Marine	4¾	5¾
St Paul Fire (6)	240	253
Springfield (4½a)	111	117
Standard Accident	48	53¾
Sun Life (12)	230	250
Travelers (16)	410	430
United States Fid & Guar (1a)	39¾	37¾
United States Fire (2)	42	44
Westchester (1.20a)	30	31¾

a—Also extra or extras. e—Declared or paid so far this year. g—Paid last year.

Investment Trusts

Management

	Bid	Asked
Affiliated Fund Inc	1.76	1.93
Amerex Holding	12.62½	14.12½
American Business Shares	2.38	2.51
Axe Houghton Fund	9.17	9.88
Boston Fund	11.82	12.71
Broad Street Investing	21.15	22.75
Bullock Fund	16.30	17.70
Canadian Investment Fund	2.75	3.00
Century Shares Trust	20.28	21.96
Christiana Securities Co	1815.00	1955.00
Commonwealth Corp	9.25	10.00
Consolidated Investment Tr	36.75	39.50
Dividend Shares	.80	.89
Eaton & Howard Bal Pd	14.93	16.09
Eaton & Howard Stock Pd	8.80	9.65
Equitable Invest Corp	20.51	21.85
Equity Corp $3 pf	14.75	15.75
Fidelity Fund Inc	12.82	13.90
Fund Investors Inc	13.87	15.20
General Capital	33.83	36.72
General Investors Trust	3.50	3.97
Incorporated Investors Tr	12.47	13.41
Institutional Sec: Bank Group	.86	.72
Inst Sec: Insurance Group	.80	1.00
†Keystone Custodian Funds		

	Bid	Asked
B-1	22.67	S-1 ..... 21.18
B-2	21.61	S-2 ..... 20.70
B-3	18.47	S-3 ..... 7.86
B-4	7.80	S-4 ..... 2.67
K-1	13.13	K-2 ..... 11.07

†Loomis Sayles Mut Pd	71.10	76.96
†Loomis Sayles 2nd Pd	20.60	22.30
Maryland Fund	3.25	3.90
Mass Invest Tr	15.14	16.36
Mass Inv 2d Pd	7.25	7.85
Mutual Invest	9.32	10.09
Nation Wide Voting	.90	1.00
New England Fund	9.34	10.07
Old Colony Tr Assoc	13.03	13.95
Plymouth Fund Inc	.29	.34
Putnam Fund	10.61	11.50
Quarterly Income Shares	4.30	5.00
Railway & Light Sec	5.375	7.00
Railway & Light Sec pf	89.00	
Republ Invest Fund	2.45	2.70
Scudder Stevens & Clark	73.00	78.84
Spencer Trask Fund	10.58	11.63
Stand Util Inc	.10	.11
State Street Invest	85.92	90.53
Trusteed Am Bk "B"	.32	
Trusteed Industry Shrs	.39	.97
Wellington Fund	12.14	13.60

Fixed and Unit Type

Assoc Stand Oil	4.00	4.75
Corp Tr A A mod sec mod	1.38	
Cumulative Trust Shares	3.38	
Diversified Tr C	2.65	
Diversified Tr D	4.00	4.60
Foundation Tr Shrs A	2.70	3.20
Fund Tr Shrs A	3.44	4.18
Nation Wide Sec	2.50	
North Am Bond Tr Ctfs	37.35	
North Am Tr Shrs 1933	1.34	
North Am Tr Shrs 1934	1.28	
North Am Tr Shrs 1935	1.24	
North Am Tr Shrs 1936	1.40	
Super of Am Tr AA	1.77	
U S Elec Li & Pow "A"	10.50	
U S Elec Li & Pow "B"	1.04	

Investment Banking

Blair & Co	.31	.50
First Boston Corp	4.875	5.25

x—Ex-Dividend. †Sales prices as of 1 p. m. ‡Bid 3% less if not held 3 years.

Aviation Stocks

	Bid	Asked
American Airlines pf	80½	103½
Liberty Aircraft	1	10½
Piper Aircraft	3¾	4¾
Pollak Manufacturing Co	6¾	7¾

Water Bonds

	Rate	Mat.	Bid	Asked
Amer W W & El	5	1975	89¾	89¾
California Wat Ser	4	1961	107	110
Community Wat Ser	5½	1956	97½	98½
Indianapolis Water	3¼	1958	107	110
Monmouth Con Wat	5	1956	100½	103½
New Rochelle Water	5	1951	99½	101½
New Rochelle Water	5½	1951	99½	101½
New York Wat Ser	5	1951	97	99
Ohio Cities Water	5	1958	92½	96½
Scranton Gas & Water	5	1947	98	101
So Bay Cons	5	1950	49½	57½
Union Water Ser	5½	1951	103½	106½
West Virginia Wat	4	1961	101½	103½

Commodity Futures

Grains

	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
Sept. wheat				
Chicago	1.18⅞	1.17⅜	1.17⅜	1.19
Minneapolis	1.11⅜	1.11⅛	1.11⅛	1.11⅝
Winnipeg	1.13	1.11⅝	1.11⅝	1.12
Winnipeg (Oct.)			.99	.99
Dec. wheat				
Chicago	1.23¼	1.21¼	1.21¼	1.22⅛
Minneapolis	1.15	1.14¼	1.14¼	1.15¼
May wheat				
Chicago	1.20⅝	1.18⅝	1.18⅝	1.20⅛
Minneapolis	1.18⅛	1.19⅛	1.18⅝	1.20⅛
Sept. corn				
Chicago	.89⅛	.89⅛	.89⅛	.90⅜
Kansas City	.87⅛	.86⅝	.86⅝	.87½
Dec. corn	.90⅜	.89⅛	.89⅛	.90⅛
Dec corn	.83	.82⅝	.82⅝	.83
Kansas City	.89⅛	.89	.89	.89⅝
Sept. oats				
Chicago	.49¾	.49⅜	.49⅜	.50⅛
Minneapolis	.46⅝	.45⅛	.45⅛	.46
Winnipeg (Oct.)	.47⅜	.47⅛	.47⅛	.47¾
Rye, Chicago				
Sept.	.69¾	.67¾	.67¾	.69¾
Dec.	.72½	.71¾	.71¾	.73¾
May	.77½	.76¾	.76¾	.77¾

Lard

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
Sep	...	...	...	12.80	12.80
Oct	...	...	...	12.82	12.82
Dec	...	...	...	12.80	12.80

Soybeans

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
Oct	1.70⅝	1.71¾	1.70⅝	1.71	1.71⅝
Dec	1.73¾	1.73¾	1.72⅝	1.73½	1.73¾

Cotton

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
October	18.30	18.36	18.26	18.34	18.37
December	18.50	18.51	18.41	18.48	18.53
March	18.60	18.65	18.54	18.64	18.67
May	18.80	18.80	18.80	18.78	18.79
July	18.75	18.78	18.66	18.76	18.74

Spot 18.12.

FIX—TWO STAR

Wool

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
October	...	...	...	101.2c	100.2
December	...	...	...	94.8c	93.8
March	...	...	...	91.2c	90.5
Tops					
October	122.0	122.0	122.0	120.3	120.3
December	120.4	120.4	120.4	118.8c	118.8
March	120.7	120.7	120.7	119.2	119.2
May	...	...	...	120.9c	120.9

s—Nominal. b—Bid. a—Asked.

Black Pepper

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
July	...	...	...	6.42b	6.42
September	...	...	6.42b	6.42a	6.42
October	...	...	6.42b	6.42a	6.42
December	6.40	6.40	6.40	6.40	6.40

b—Bid. a—Asked.

Cocoa

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
September	5.76	5.76	5.76	5.76b	5.76
December	...	...	...	5.80b	5.84

nBid.

Quotations for cotton, cottonseed oil, hides, sugar received by Merrill Lynch, Pierce, Fenner & Beane; for cocoa, coconut, potatoes, wool by F. O. Bartle & Co.; for sugar, rubber by J. K. Rice, Jr. All prices at New York unless otherwise noted.

New York Bonds

Quotations to 2:00 — Quotations to 2:00

United States Government Bonds

(Dollars and Thirty-seconds)

Treasury

Sales in $1,000	High	Low	2:00
1 3¼s 43-45	103.31	103.31	103.31
3 2¾s 54-52	103.28	103.28	103.28
9 2½s 61-63	100.15	100.8	100.8

New York City Bonds

11 3s 60	103	102¾	102¾

Corporation Bonds

Sales in $1,000	High	Low	2:00
3 AmTel&Tel 3s 65 ct	89½	89½	89½
1 Allegheny 5s 50 Mod	88¾	88¾	88¾
6 Allegheny Inc 5s 50	44¾	44¾	44¾
1 Allis Chalm cv 4s 52	107½	107½	107½
17 Am & For P 5s 2030	45¾	45	45¼
1 Am Ice Chem 5½s 49	100¾	100¾	100¾
2 Am T&T 3½s 61	107	107	107
4 Am T&T 3s 56	107½	107½	107½
1 Am Tobacco 3s 62	106¾	106¾	106¾
1 Am WW & El 6s 75	20	20	20
1 Ann Arbor 4s 95	55	55	55
1 Ark Nat Gas A	7¾	7¾	7¾
1 Ark Nat Gas A	12	12	12
1050 Asso Gas&El A	4¾	4¾	4¾
200 Atl Cst Fish	31½	31½	31½
300 Babcock & Wil 5s	20¾	20¾	20¾
330 Baldw Loco pf (3.10)	39	39	39
100 Barl Steel A (1.20)	17¾	17¾	17¾
100 Basic Refract .30c	9	9	9
3400 Beech Aire	8¾	8¾	8¾
50 Bell Tel Can (3d)	109½	109½	109½
100 Bliss (E W) (2)	12½	12½	12½
300 Bras Tr Ltd* (.40g)	9¾	9¾	9¾
100 Brand & Aron 1s 43	20	20	20
1260 Brewst Astro (.30g)	3¾	3¾	3¾
100 Brill A	6¾	6¾	6¾
100 Brown F&W A(1.85k)	11	11	11
1100 Bur N&RF pf (1.80)	10½	10½	10½
100 Bush Hill & S (1)	9½	9½	9½
100 Burry Biscuit	9	9	9
100 Can Marconi(.06e)	1	1	1
100 Cap City Prod(.50e)	9¼	9¼	9¼
100 Carnation (1a)	30½	30½	30½
10 Caro P&L 87 pf (7)	106½	106½	106½
200 Carrier Corp	6¾	6¾	6¾
600 Cessna Aire	9¼	9¼	9¼
50 Chi Flex Shaft	60½	60½	60½
1200 Cities Service	3¼	3¼	3¼
100 Cit Ice pf (2g)	30	30	30
200 Clinchfield Fruit (.60)	8¾	8¾	8¾
300 Colo Fuel & I war	2¼	2¼	2¼
35 Colts P F Arm	67	67	67
100 Comm G & E pf (3)	19½	19½	19½
100 Conwith Ry 6s war	1.40	1.40	1.40
100 Conn Telep (1)	14	14	14
200 Cons G&E Bal (3.60)	50	50	50
10 Cons G&E B pf(4½)	112	112	112
33 Crown Drug pf (1¾)	19	19	19
200 Cuban Al Corp (1½e)	12½	12½	12½
100 Del Gray Tr	6¾	6¾	6¾
800 Duval Tex Sul (½e)	8	8	8
300 Eagle Pich Ld (.30e)	7	7	7
100 East G&FPref (3½k)	30½	30½	30½
100 East G&FPref (6½)	64¾	64¾	64¾
1400 El Bond & Sh (1)	4¾	4¾	4¾
4000 El Bond & Sh pf (6)	63½	62	62½
25 Emp G&F 6% pf	107½	107½	107½
175 Emp G&F 7% pf	140	138½	140
150 Emp G&F 6% pf	132	130	132
100 Equity Corp	1-32	1-32	1-32
50 Eq Corp $3 pf (3g)	19½	19½	19½
100 Eureka Pipe L (2)	22	22	22
300 Fairch Av (1g) xd	8	8	8
10 Fire As Phil (2a)	35½	35½	35½
2000 Ford Mot Ltd(.95k	3	3	3
50 Fuller 4½ pf(4)	42	42	42
20 Gen Cement pf	44	44	44
20 Gen bare pf(6d)	44½	44½	44½
25 Gen Wat G&E pf	21	21	21
25 Georg Pow $6 pf (6)	85	85	85
200 Gilchrist (1e)	2¾	2¾	2¾
100 Gray Mfg	5¾	5¾	5¾
25 Gt A&P 1st pf (7)	136	136	136
10 Gt Nor Pap (3)	38	38	38
20 Gt NY Brew	A	A	A
200 Gulf Oil (1a)	31	30¾	30¾
100 Hal Corp Am B (¾e)	1	1	1
100 Hearn D Stre	7¾	7¾	7¾
100 Hecla Min (½e)	4¾	4¾	4¾
100 Helena Rubin (½e)	7¾	7¾	7¾
100 Hinde Rubb A (1)	7¾	7¾	7¾
50 Hoe (R) & Co	14	14	14
100 Hall C Gold (.80)	9¾	9¾	9¾
100 Horn (A C)	2¾	2¾	2¾
400 Humble Oil (¾e)	40½	40½	40½
100 Hycrude Rub	7¾	7¾	7¾
100 Hy Oil Ltd (½k)	2¾	2¾	2¾
100 Iron Th Can (¾e)	4¾	4¾	4¾
100 Indus Finan pf	10½	10	10
100 Ins Co N Am (2½a)	40½	40½	40½
100 Int Petrol (1½)	19¾	19¾	19¾
100 Int Shoe pf	107	107	107
100 Intern Nickel (1)	27	27	27
100 Intern Rys M (1)	22	22	22
100 Iron Firem vtc (1.20)	13½	13½	13½
100 Irving Air Ch (1)	10½	10½	10½
10 Jer Cent. 7 pf (7)	70½	70½	70½
200 Kingston Prod (.70)	9¾	9¾	9¾
100 Kopers Co pf (6)	104½	104½	104½
100 Kress (S H) pf (.80)	17½	17½	17½
200 La Tournaus (1)	20½	20½	20½
400 Lone Star Gas (.60e)	14¾	14¾	14¾
100 Lone Star Steel	15	14½	15
100 McWill Dredg(⅛e)	1	1	1

Boston Stocks

July 28

Div. in $		High	Low	Last	Prev. close
12½a	Alles & Fisher	3¼	3¼	3¼	
0.75	Am & Foreign	82½	82½	82½	83
2.40	Am Telephone	89¾	89¾	89¾	89¾
3.00	Am Tobacco B	68	67½	67½	68¼
1.80b	Am Wat Wks	13¾	13¾	13¾	13¾
...	Am Wat Wks pf	1	1	1	1
...	Brown Durrell	2	2	2	2
1.60e	E M SR 1st pf	91	91	91	88
.97	E Mass RR pf B	25	24½	25	25
1.80b	Employers Group	34½	34½	34½	34½
.35d	Gilchrist	3¼	3	3¼	3¼
...	Isle Royale	1.00	10.00	1.00	1.00
...	Maine Cent pf	13¼	12¾	12¾	13
3.35d	N E Tel & Tel	88	88¼	87½	88¼
...	North Butte	24c	20c	20c	20c
.40a	Rowe Pond M	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼
...	Shawmut Assoc	8¾	8¾	8¾	8¾
1.40d	Torrington	27	27	27	27
4.00	Un Twist Drill	41½	39½	39½	41½
3.37½d	Unit Shoe M	86¾	85¼	85¼	86¾

x—Ex-dividend. †Ex-rights. ‡Full in 1942, no regular rate. bOptional extras. cPaid in 1941, no regular rate. dPaid or payable in 1942, no regular rate.

Treasury Statement

WASHINGTON, July 28 (AP)—The position of the Treasury July 25, compared with corresponding date a year ago (shown in parenthesis): Receipts $13,077,787.17 ($15,944,519.66); expenditures $197,976,262.35 ($688,567,975.47); net balance $3,524,676.82 ($6,408.06); total debt $57,696,295,000.00 (not included $2,691,633,650.79 ($2,688,881,307.34); customs receipts for month $30,263,623.66 ($20,225,654.23); receipts fiscal year (July 1) $1,245,130.19

ENGLAND

LIVERPOOL (Continued)

Clean, Sweet and White! It's Just Come from the SALISBURY LAUNDRY, Ltd. Phone Wavertree 388 198, Smithdown Rd.

CLAY & ABRAHAM, Ltd.
87 Bold Street 46 Castle Street
23 Tithebarn Street
Perfumes, Soap and All Toilet Requirements. Cameras. Photographic Equipment and Supplies

MANCHESTER

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone URMston 2442 9 to 12 daily except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

MARSHALL & SNELGROVE (FRANK DRURY LTD)
Exclusive Fashions
RESTAURANT
St Ann's Place MANCHESTER

Keep in Step with Style
HINDE'S
for fashion shoes
64/66 KING ST. MANCHESTER
Also at Richmond Street, Liverpool

KENDALS
Where quality comes first
KENDAL MILNE & CO.
MANCHESTER 3

SHOES
WHICH FIT THE FEET
FINLEY & BABER
22/32, St. Ann St., Manchester 2

The Cloister Press Limited
Letterpress Printers
Heaton Mersey, Manchester
RULE BOOKS, BROCHURES STATIONERY, etc.
Telephone: HEA: 2251-2

MANSFIELD

TELEPHONE 1086
FLORIST & FRUITERER
FRESH SUPPLIES DAILY
Dorothy Child
43 LEEMING STREET
MANSFIELD

G. H. ANDREWS
6 & 8, Albert Street, Mansfield
for Quality Drapery
Always the Best Procurable
TELEPHONE 271

HARRINGTON'S
24, Albert St., Mansfield Tel. 623
GENERAL DRAPERS
Ladies' & Gentlemen's Underwear
Curtain Specialists
Curtains Made & Fitted
Household Linens, etc.

RE-UPHOLSTERING!
Do You Know?
It is much cheaper to have your 3-piece suite re-upholstered than to obtain a new one. The Best work is done at
STEVENSONS
8, CHURCH SIDE, MANSFIELD
(Opposite St. Peter's Church Clock)
ESTIMATES FREE PHONE 375

For Decorating
J. ROBINSON & SON
of Clumber Street, Mansfield
will help you when stocks of Wallpapers, Paints, etc., are again available.
TELEPHONE 143

JOHN ROBINSON & CO.
3 & 11, Stockwell Gate
Ladies' and Men's Tailors
Men's and Boys' Complete Outfitters
TELEPHONE 552

JOHN BETTISON
Jeweller and Silversmith
Market Place, Mansfield, Notts.

NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE

The New Utility Coats and Suits Are Here—
Designed & Made by the Most Famous of our Fashion Houses—they are garments you will be proud to wear.
JOHN MOSES
GRAINGER ST., NEWCASTLE 1 Telephone 20674

"BRADBURN"
DYERS and CLEANERS
Established 1833
68, Northumberland Street Newcastle-on-Tyne Phone 22187
6, Station Road, Whitley Bay Phone 249

Park Your Car at the
CENTRAL STATION GARAGE
Repairs A Speciality
Always Open Tel. 26779 Neville Street Newcastle

FAMILY WASH
for
EFFICIENCY and ECONOMY
WOODBINE LAUNDRY
Elswick Road, Newcastle-on-Tyne
TELEPHONE 33933

ENGLAND

NOTTINGHAM

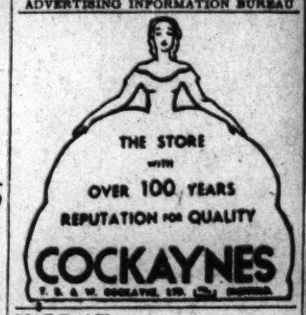
AN ELECTRICAL OR RADIO FAULT
The Remedy!
"THE RADIO DOCTOR" (Regd.)
CLAUDE B. BARTON, Ltd.
Qualified Radio, Electrical and Mechanical Engineers
27-29, Union Rd. NOTTINGHAM 41760

ROCHDALE

MERCHANT
Milkstone Place, opp. Victory Cinema
MODERN PLUMBERS AND HEATING ENGINEERS
Specialists in Grates and Mantels
Fire Range Repairs and Property Repairs
PHONE 3490 Promptly Executed

SHEFFIELD

For Information regarding local and national advertisers Telephone 51073. Hours: After 6 p. m. daily, except Wednesday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU



SHOP AT
Walshs
ALWAYS
for Fashions, Men's Wear, Children's Wear, Home Needs and Furnishings
JOHN WALSH LTD.
The Moor, Queen Street, Sheffield Telephone 20710

BAILEY LANE SHEFFIELD 1.
CENTRAL MOTORS (Sheffield) LTD.
FOR COMPLETE OVERHAUL, REPAIRS & ACCESSORIES

SOUTHPORT

BURSTON & NIXSON LTD.
Family Grocery Stores
41, LONDON STREET
Highest Quality and Efficient Service
Phone 2155 Est. 1881

STOCKPORT

PHONE RUSHOLME 2021
Robinson's
THE CONFECTIONERS AND CATERERS

Isle of Man

DOUGLAS

ROBERT OATES
47 Years' Experience in
Groceries and Provisions
Hillside Store
19, Drinkwater St., Douglas Ph. 1551

Scotland

EDINBURGH

NEW SEASON'S CLOVER HONEY
BACON, CHEESE and BUTTERMEN
Tel. 25146-7 44, Queensferry Street

GLASGOW

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Glitheot 2088 10 a. m. to 12 noon daily except Saturday and Sunday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

RESTAURANTS
at 245, Sauchiehall Street and 104, West George Street
Open daily and each evening until 10 p. m. for snack suppers.
WENDY'S

JOHN ALVES
High Class Family Grocer and Provision Merchant
6, Kelvingrove Street Phone 4789 Douglas
CREAMOLA

The Laundry of Quality
The Cathkin Laundry
Gilfoo & Bisset, Ltd.
RUTHERGLEN
Phone Rutherglen 1701-2

JOHN A. MURDOCH & CO.
Engineers and Merchants
Tanks (Sectional) and Steelwork
Refuse Destructors
"CULMORE" KILMACOLM Renfrewshire
Telephone: Kilmacolm 288
Telegrams: Precision Glasgow

Telephone Douglas 5141
GALLOWAY & LEE
JAS. M. GALLOWAY DAVID S. LEE
Artistic House Furnishers
335 Sauchiehall Street, Glasgow

Wit and Wisdom, Stories and Puzzles, Art and Comics

Daily Features Page

Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Vocations, Camera Club, Etc.

Hint on Keeping Cool!

Wide World

"Cooky," pet chimpansee at the Bronx zoo, jeers at lofty temperatures as he immerses his rear pedal extremities in a sink filled with cold water. No, that's not a bar of soap he's so studiously devouring—it's an ice cream popsicle!

Who Is This?

(Can you identify the individual described in the following brief biography. If you succeed after reading the first paragraph, credit yourself with 100; the second, 75; the last, 25.)

Firm religious convictions brought this Welshman to the puritan town of Boston in the early sixteen hundreds. He refused the offer to take charge of the church for the colony of Boston because it had not broken free of the Church of England, and accepted instead a church in the Plymouth Colony. Governor Bradford said of him that he was a man "of many precious parts, but unsettled judgment." Again because of his convictions, he soon left Plymouth and went to Salem.

(Score . . . 100)

He carried his "rugged individualism" to such an extreme that he was finally asked to leave the Massachusetts Colony altogether. For fear of being sent back to England, he sought shelter with the Indians until spring, when he started his own settlement which became known as Providence.

(Score . . . 75)

He, like Willian Penn, believed in paying the Indians for whatever territory he procured from them and thus established the colony of Rhode Island. The colony was founded on the idea of complete freedom for the individual in matters of religion and for this reason was known at that time as "Crank's Paradise."

(Score . . . 25)

(Answer appears elsewhere on this page)

Brevities

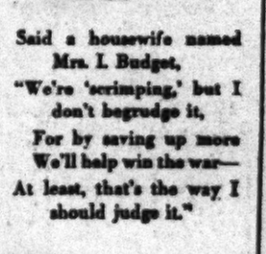
Dallas News: Well, the price ceiling hasn't got low enough to knock our hat off yet.

Greensboro (Ga.) Herald-Journal: A small boy is the one who will take most any kind of violent exercise except mowing the lawn.

Who Is This?
Answer: Roger Williams

Liberty Limericks

Said a housewife named Mrs. I. Budget,
"We're 'scrimping,' but I don't begrudge it,
For by saving up more
We'll help win the war—
At least, that's the way I should judge it."



Every dime or dollar you put into War Savings and Bonds is a blow at Nazi home wreckers! Help your country solve its quota!

U. S. Treasury Dept.

A Few Facts

Cuba has an area of 44,000 square miles—about the size of Pennsylvania.

Cuba has 20,000 men in the army, navy and police forces combined, plus 30,000 reservists.

During the Glacial age, 100,000 years ago, the Hudson River flowed into the Atlantic Ocean by way of what is now Philadelphia.

Grass clippings allowed to fall back on the ground soon decompose and return valuable fertility to the soil.

In Lighter Vein

On Harnessing a Horse

"Before we get into the technicalities of how to harness a horse—when you get one—it seems desirable to set forth a brief glossary of technical stable terms which, if not defined, might be as incomprehensible as Sanskrit to the average motorist. You should, therefore, be familiar with the following terms:

"Stall—the horse's garage.

"Hames—steel necktie which the horse wears in his collar.

"Saddle pad—that which the horse wears on his back. Difficult to define, but necessary; very necessary.

"Crupper—harness loop which fits around the base of the tail.

"Breast Collar and Traces—a sort of a power transmission belt.

"Bridle, Bit and Reins—the steering gear.

"Girth—girdle, worn by horses.

"Terrets—this one baffled us, too.

"Shank's Mare—a pseudo horse. Unharnessable."—Aetna Life.

Fourth Estate

At the Oklahoma Press Association state convention held recently in Ponca City, a lawyer speaking to a dinner group addressed them as "members of the fourth dimension"—all very unaware of what he had called the state presumen.
—Editor & Publisher

Did You Ever Wonder

Why Certain Editions Are Known as the "Bugs Bible," "Whig Bible," Etc.?

In the early editions of the Bible, occasional misprints, eccentricities of wording, or other unique features of their publication have given certain printings curious names.

For example, the "Bugs Bible," printed in 1551, got its name from its translation of Psalms XCI, 5, to read, ". . . afraid for any bugges by night," instead of "terror by night," the wording of the King James version. This, however, is not a misprint, for the word bugges was used in its early meaning of "bogies" or "goblins."

The Geneva Bible, originally published in 1560, is now popularly known as the "Breeches Bible" because of its translation of Genesis III, 7, to read, "They sewed fig leaves together and made themselves breeches."

The second edition of the Geneva Bible, published two years later, contains a misprint which causes the familiar Beatitude to read, "Blessed are the place makers," instead of peacemakers. In consequence this edition has been denominated the Whig Bible, because the Whigs were accused by their political opponents of being "place makers"—of making lucrative posts for their friends.

An edition of the Bible published in 1631 has become known as the "Wicked Bible" because in it the word "not" was omitted from the wording of the Seventh Commandment.

In 1870 the "Thumb Bible" was published at Aberdeen. It did not receive its name because of any misprint or eccentricity of wording, but rather because of its diminutive size, the volume being but one inch square and approximately one-half inch in thickness. A copy of this Bible has been valued at $1,000.

The "Treacle Bible" owes its name to the fact that in it the word "treacle" is substituted for "balm" in the familiar line, "Is there no balm in Gilead?" Treacle is an old medical term meaning, specifically, a remedy against poison and, in a broader sense, a sovereign remedy; a cure. W. P. Keasbey

FACTS FIGURES

UNDER AN OLD BRITISH LAW, PERSONS WHO RESIST PAYMENT OF TAXES MAY BE FINED TWO SHILLINGS IF THEY ARE BELOW THE TITLE OF GENTLEMEN AND FROM THREE TO FIVE SHILLINGS IF THEY ARE GENTLEMEN.
STURGEON MAY REACH A LENGTH OF 18 FT. AND WEIGH OVER 2 TONS.
IT'S A FACT "FRENCH TOAST" IS TABOO AT CAMP ROBERTS, CALIFORNIA. ITS SUBSTITUTE IS "FREE FRENCH TOAST"
K. PARRIS

Daily Quotation

We live in deeds, not years; in thoughts, not breaths;
In feelings, not in figures on a dial.
We should count time by heart-throbs. He most lives
Who thinks most, feels the noblest, acts the best.

PHILIP JAMES BAILEY

Plato Said It

Do not train boys to learning by force and harshness; but direct them to it by what amuses their minds, so that you may be the better able to discover with accuracy the peculiar bent of the genius of each.—Plato.

Yank in South Africa

Cambridge, Mass.

A local scrubwoman, a widow with one son, worked hard and long hours in public buildings to give her boy the schooling that she had never had. She saw to it that he had books and time to study. She would often work extra hours in the homes of Harvard professors, asking, instead of pay, to be allowed to borrow books for her boy.

The son finished high school and had had two years at college when he enlisted in the Army. Shortly afterward he was promoted to the rank of Corporal, and then sent abroad.

The mother hadn't heard from her son for many months, then the other day several letters arrived from South Africa. Along with his letters she received a friendly note from a young lady in South Africa—a school teacher. The young lady wrote:

"I have just had a date with your son, and I wanted to write to the mother of such a splendid young man—he felt her here that he is, how thoughtful and good. It was my family's first meeting with a Yank, and it was a real privilege."

Banana Plants

The banana plant is a large-leafed perennial that grows to a maximum height of 30 feet, taking one year to grow and produce its single stem of fruit.

The Adventures of Waddles—*Nonessentials*

By THE HAGERS

Professor Gadwell came this noon.
My baby grand was out of tune.
"Piano companies, I've read,
Are making gliders now," he said.
"New strings and hammers we can't buy;
To gliders they do not apply."
"And this may be a bit of news,"
I quacked: "Soft pedals they'll not use!"

Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*Besides He Only Goes to Matinees*

By LE PELLEY

LOOK WHO'S COMING!
IT'S THE HERMIT
HELLO— SURPRISED TO SEE ME I GUESS!! WELL... I WAS JUST A BIT LONESOME —
ARE YOU GOING TO QUIT BEING A HERMIT
OH, NO— I JUST THOUGHT I MIGHT COME IN AND SEE A MOVIE —
I DIDN'T THINK HERMITS SAW MOVIES!
WELL I'M GOING ALONE I'M NOT GOING WITH ANYBODY AM I ??
SOME HERMIT!

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*The WELCOME Is There!*

By RODGERS

A good many of those old rubber door mats have disappeared this summer—
You know, the ones that had "WELCOME" written on them—
But, shucks, I've noticed it doesn't make any difference whether those mats are in front of the door or not—
Those who really meant that "WELCOME"—still do!

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, TUESDAY, JULY 28, 1942 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

A Double-Barreled Weapon

The proposal by Senator Connally of Texas to impose an "individual excess-profits tax" to help attain the Treasury's goal of an $8,700,000,000 net increase in Federal revenue deserves earnest consideration at the hands of the Senate Finance Committee. For such a tax not only would help to overcome the deficit in revenues but, still more important, would act as a definite brake on inflation.

The Texan's plan parallels proposals repeatedly made by this newspaper in recent weeks. On May 7 a thoughtful special article on this page by Tully Nettleton specifically recommended:

> The Treasury ought to devise and Congress ought to adopt, in addition to the present income taxes, a new tax—a kind of personal excess-profits tax—not merely on the individual's income, but on the increase of that income, if any, over his income of the preceding year.

Directly affected by the Connally tax would be the huge profits of those who collected exorbitant commissions for obtaining war contracts and the swollen incomes of those benefiting from such contracts—whether managerial executives or overalled workers. It would take in farmers and professional men as well. Senator Connally construes as "excess" earnings any income in excess of that accruing in some previous year, such as 1940 or 1941, but allowing for normal increases in salary.

Important support for this plan comes from the New York Herald Tribune which sees it as an opportunity to tax away purchasing power, now so embarrassing to the Administration's price-control efforts. It says:

> This newspaper has always felt that the excess-profits tax was basically the most legitimate and socially desirable of all wartime taxes, and that consideration should be given to the idea of extending it over the entire national economy, instead of confining it to that single sector represented by corporate profits. If a tax policy of this kind had been adopted at the same time as the corporate excess-profits tax, it might well be that it would have headed off the present very real threat of inflation.

The tax bill still is $2.5 billions short of the Treasury's goal. The Senate seems determined to reject proposed increases in individual and corporation income rates. Chairman George of the Senate Finance Committee is quoted as saying that he and his colleagues are disposed to raise additional revenue from sources other than those heretofore suggested by the Treasury. To employ a sporting term, two "clay pigeons" remain to be brought down—the tax deficit and the threat of inflation. The individual excess-profits tax proposal seems to provide the Administration with a double-barreled weapon.

Access to the Courts

When President Roosevelt set up a military commission to try the eight Nazis charged with landing from submarines to carry on sabotage, he issued a proclamation declaring "such persons shall not be privileged to seek any remedy or maintain any proceeding, directly or indirectly . . . in the courts of the United States" except under special regulations issued with the approval of the Secretary of War. The Supreme Court in calling a special session to permit petitions for writs of habeas corpus to be submitted to it, appears to be expressing its own views as to who shall have access to the courts.

Is this a new conflict of the judicial branch with the executive, reminiscent of the famous Milligan case of Civil War days—and of the court-packing plan of 1937? Or is it primarily a move to make sure that even under war conditions the United States shall extend to any human being the basic rights of a free government. Most laymen would say that these men who can only be called invaders have had too much consideration. Even the two who are legally American citizens would seem to have placed themselves in the class of traitors. Yet it is to be remembered that they were not seized on the beaches, and if there is any question about the identification of the men on trial or about their connection with the materials for sabotage it should be cleared up.

The American people have confidence enough in their Supreme Court to feel sure it has not taken this unexpected action without sound reason, and that it will not fail in justice either to any individual or to the Nation.

The bride who had such a hard time peeling the frankfurters is probably related to the one who fried the catfish with the skin on, concluding naturally enough that it had been scaled.

It Took 300 Years

This is a delicate subject, even if a historic one. It bothered Governor Winthrop; and while Cotton Mather and Phillips Brooks may never have preached about it, they were doubtless perturbed. Even now, in 1942 when history is keeping troubled pace with the measured throbbing of Shostakovitch's Seventh Symphony, we cannot let it pass without a note.

For it is our opinion that after 300 years the question of garb—or absence of it—that small boys shall wear while swimming in the Frog Pond on Boston Common has been answered. You are a boy, it is a steaming hot day even on the Common's greensward, you see a nice shaded pond with cool water spraying out of a fountain, you have some swimming trunks but no place to put them on . . . well, such is the problem.

Boston, of course, is just the place to worry about such things. The Watch and Ward Society held meetings about it and were vigilant; the police were stern, officially, but found it easy to recall that they had been boys themselves once. Some of the older lads thought they had found the solution a few years back when they were in France for that other war. They captured a German tank and shipped it to the Common more or less intact. It served as rather cramped dressing quarters for a couple of decades, until some official decided it wasn't fitting and had an iron fence put around it.

However, the authorities finally have succumbed to the obvious and—priorities notwithstanding—had a proper bathhouse set up. So now small boy, plus hot day, plus bathhouse, plus Frog Pond, equals a swell swim—with official approval.

Hey, Skinnay!

How's *Your* Second Front?

Lay opinion about the timing of a second front in Europe could be righter than that of the "brass hats." But it also could be as wrong. In the democracies each person is entitled to his own opinions, and to express them. Before waxing too warm on the subject of second fronts, however, the ordinary citizen may appropriately examine his position on the first front—which is, his attitude, expressed in deeds as well as words, toward the entire war effort.

How badly does he need that extra ration of gasoline for which he has made application? How well is he caring for those tires that his country as well as he himself depends on? How much of his increased earnings are going into war bonds, how much into sheer indulgence of his desire for luxuries? What part of his available time and energy is he contributing to civilian defense activities? What kind of thinking is he contributing toward the task of making a durable peace after this war?

The man who is quite ready to have his neighbors hear the answers to these questions has some right to his friends' attention when he explores the advisability of opening a second front. Unless he can measure up—but why not let a story make its own point?

In Las Vegas, Nevada, an observer reported by radio the other day, all the gambling casinos are doing a riproaring business. People, to get to them, are burning up good tires on the hot roads, as well as channeling their war-made money into unproductive and socially harmful enterprises. Outside one of the casinos, a parked automobile bore this sign: "Demand a Second Front Now."

Not True to the Picture

Reports of American journalists now returning from Japan, in the diplomatic exchange, as to the treatment they endured after December 7, amply indicates the ruthless type of foe with whom the United Nations have to deal. The gentle picture of bowing and smiling Japanese, of cherry blossoms, silken kimonos, and fleecy clouds over Fujiyama is rudely torn by such accounts as those of The Christian Science Monitor's special correspondent, Frederick B. Opper, who was confined along with thirty others in a wooden cage 9 x 18 feet, compelled to sit crosslegged all day, forbidden even to whisper.

While some may regret that American treatment of Japanese diplomats and journalists during the same period included sojourns at White Sulphur Springs hotels and concomitant luxuries, they may reflect that the brave and the strong do not need to descend to meanness or cruelty. Those whose cause is just can afford magnanimity. From it they derive added strength.

The Bookshelf

Breathes There a Man—

In a little over a hundred pages Charles Nordhoff and James Norman Hall have told in MEN WITHOUT COUNTRY (Boston: Little, Brown. An Atlantic Monthly Press Publication. $1.50) a story about a strange and moving kind of patriotism. "Men Without Country" it is called, but the men themselves, évadés from the French penal colony at Cayenne, still considered themselves sons of a country for which they were still bound to fight.

There were six who got away from the labor camp at St. Laurent, fifty miles to the westward of Cayenne—six counting Grand-père, who was a libéré, one who had served his time but had no means of leaving the colony. Painfully he had saved his small earnings at butterfly catching—a recognized pursuit in the Guianas—to buy a canoe to take him to Venezuela, only to have his little hoard stolen, and then he had saved again and this time made his purchase.

In the late autumn of '39 he fell in with some men in a labor gang—Maillot, Petit, Garou—who told him how they longed to be where they could fight for France. Grand-père had an idea that if he could help them to escape by means of his canoe he would be serving his country. After watching them for awhile he became convinced of their sincerity, and finally the three convicts, augmented by two more, managed to get away with Grand-père in his canoe. They were too many. One was "lost." Still they were too many, and Grand-père chose to stay behind, for was not he too old to bear arms for France?

The canoe with five men in it, twelve days without food and two without water, was picked up by a French cargo boat 250 miles off Colon. They told a story about being gold miners from Venezuela, all of French parentage, three of them born in France. They had left to go home—to fight. Their passports had been lost in an upset in the Orinoco, they had been driven out to sea, and their condition spoke for itself.

Opinions on shipboard concerning them were divided—the Captain defending them, some army officers denouncing them as escaped convicts. Before the boat reached Marseilles news came by radio that France had asked for an armistice, that General de Gaulle had set up a French National Committee in London and was appealing to Frenchmen everywhere to continue the struggle under his leadership.

When the story ends one of the évadés has become a seaman on a mine-sweeper, another a member of the Secret Intelligence, and two others gunner and mechanic respectively, with a French outfit at an English airdrome.

This is a brave tale of men without country, men who had lost their rights as citizens but had not lost their love of country in the degradation of a prison term at Cayenne. It is written in Conradian fashion, as if told by a man to whom it was told by another man. It has the vigor of all stories by the writing team of Nordhoff and Hall.

W. K. R.

Our Readers Say—

Guaranteed by "Old Glory"

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

The ability to earn is an essential step toward security in old age, but the ability to invest earnings wisely, is the most important of all. Millions of people labor all their lives to earn a livelihood and give much thought and worry to the problem of "getting ahead," yet these same people will take their savings and invest them with little or no thought of safeguarding their principal.

The heaviest investment losses have been experienced when the character of the men behind the investment was not taken into consideration. Hence, investors should pause before investing their money and ask themselves the following questions:

(a) If I should undertake to save a sum of money covering a period of years by contracting on certain definite dates to make certain installment payments—can I reasonably assure myself that I would be able to make such payments as they fall due? If not, do I know that before actually completing the total contract payments—if on account of some unforeseen event I should want to withdraw the payments already made—that in some cases I would forfeit not only the accumulated interest, but a great portion of the savings as well?

(b) If the proposed investment offered to me is called a bond or saving certificate, and since the guarantee of the return of principal, payment of dividends, or interest, depends entirely upon who the guarantors are—therefore can I safely assure myself of the integrity and financial responsibility of the said guarantors?

(c) Do I know that in the case of a bond or installment investment certificate which is based upon a guarantee to compound its accumulated principal at a high rate of interest for a period of years, the company generally anticipates that a majority of the investors or certificateholders will drop out before their contracts mature, thereby forfeiting not only their pro-rata share of the interest accumulations, but lose part of their principal as well? Can I safely assure myself that I will not be one of the losers?

If the investor cannot answer to himself the above questions satisfactorily, the following interesting investment program for savings and old-age security would be of great interest to him:

1. An investment bond which is a direct obligation of the United States Government, and pays 2.9 per cent a year, compounded semi-annually, when such bond is held to maturity.

2. The owner may redeem such investment bond at any time after 60 days from its date of issue, without loss. The table of redemption values appears on the face of the bond.

3. The bond is registered and not transferable. It can be had in denominations of: $25, $50, $100, $500 and $1,000. It is dated the first of month in which payment is received, and matures in 10 years. These bonds are called series E, and the owner is limited to $5,000 in any one calendar year.

Anyone can get further particulars about this investment bond, which is unconditionally guaranteed by "Old Glory," without obligation at any Post Office, bank, or direct by mail from the Treasury of the United States.

San Francisco — C. H. STERKSURG

Outweighed?

Down the Middle of the Road

Pollyanna and the Press

By Erwin D. Canham

"The American people . . . in so far as the newspapers lead them, are under better, more dependable leadership in the matter of foreign affairs than ever they were before."

"The press . . . has helped public opinion to refuse to face the facts of Allied military weakness. . . . It has flaunted obviously fanciful visions. . . . It has encouraged every tempting unreality."

These two quotations are from the August Atlantic. The first is by William Allen White, the second by Maj. T. H. Thomas, a retired officer, who has frequently written for this newspaper. The two articles from which the quotations come are not prepared as a debate. But they present an engrossing question: Is the American press leading us up the hill of sacrifice, realism, and sound war effort, or is it taking us along toward the precipice of self-delusion and complacency?

Mr. White refers in the main to the soundness and diligence of American war reporting from foreign scenes, and Major Thomas would broadly agree. Mr. White also refers to the soundness of editorial opinion as related to American participation in world affairs, and here again Major Thomas would doubtless agree. In both respects, Mr. White says the American press is far better than it was twenty years ago, and there can be little doubt of the accuracy of the observation. So far so good.

But Major Thomas builds up a devastating case of unrealistic optimism in the American press, particularly since December 7. While the grim facts on most war fronts were generally observable—and had been released by the censor—he points out that most American newspapers and periodicals did not give them proper emphasis. Back in the days of the "phony war," newspaper maps showed the Maginot line as a solid fortification extending to the English Channel; it did not. During the summer of 1941, headlines presented day by day "the amazing German advance across Western Russia as a steady series of murderous checks and reverses."

* * *

On December 28, it was revealed officially that American air power in the Philippines had been crushed on December 8; the dispatch went largely unnoticed though it was crucial. The possibility of American reinforcements reaching the Dutch East Indies was held out to the public long after it was officially admitted to be out of the question. Even after Java, says Major Thomas, "we were whisked off upon a new round of optimistic visions in regard to other theaters of the war. On Midsummer Day, with the capture of Tobruk, General Rommel brought us face to face with realities."

And he concludes:

"This long record of false perspectives and mistaken enthusiasms is the result of the press making itself the guide and support of public opinion, of taking over the responsibility for keeping up morale and providing always a hopeful and encouraging turn to the news that comes in.

"'What kind of people do they think we are?' Churchill cried out in regard to the Japanese. To the press and radio the American public may well address the same question.

Major Thomas's question is a challenge. Mr. White does not deal with it, nor was his article prepared for that purpose. But, in a way, he admits the validity of the criticisms. To prove his point about the excellence of the press today, Mr. White says that at the Versailles Conference, which he covered, only one American reporter—Frank Simonds—gave the public the truth, which was that treaty and League were doomed.

The parallel here between Major Thomas and Frank Simonds is very close. Frank Simonds would have said today just what Major Thomas is saying. They were both Cassandras. And they turned out to be right most of the time. In Europe as a correspondent a few years after the Versailles Conference, I also worked side by side with Frank Simonds and could not bring myself to agree with his trenchant and witty pessimism. Like most other American correspondents, I filed hopeful dispatches. I was imbued with an expectancy of good which Geneva in 1926 often seemed to justify. Even Frank Simonds felt it briefly.

And were we optimists entirely wrong? Were the American papers altogether unrealistic during the last eight months? Should we have ballyhooed the hopelessness of Bataan? Or told the Nation that resistance was futile in Malaya, the Dutch East Indies, and Burma even as those rear-guard actions were being fought?

We could have been a great deal more sober than we were. We could have done a great deal more to awaken Americans to their dread duty. But a good deal of what Major Thomas criticizes constitutes a kind of technical mannerism which even has some value. A baseball team whose game against a big opponent tomorrow is hopeless doesn't intend to harp on that fact all night tonight, even if it knows it, especially if it is confident it can win the series. Pessimism can be even more corrosive than optimism. Wasn't Bataan better than some of the "realistic" surrenders of the South Seas campaign?

* * *

And yet the American papers have much to answer for. Many headlines have been ridiculously misleading, as Major Thomas says and as this newspaper has repeatedly emphasized—not always ideally applying its own warning in the pressure of daily production. We may be included in this thrust of his: "The better papers have kept two sets of books. They have offered fact and fancy side by side and simultaneously—with the general policy of Mr. Facing-Both-Ways."

It will be many a long day before Americans, and the American press particularly, will admit the hopelessness of even a single campaign to which they are committed. We are like the loyal fans of the Brooklyn Dodgers, in years gone by, and we figure that we, too, will have our reward. It's just as well to know what we are up against, but the prophets of doom have not always been right, either. The pessimists told us Britain couldn't hold out after the fall of France, and that Russia would speedily be crushed by the Nazi hordes.

It's very easy to make wisdom-after-the-event look like realism. How many American papers are kidding the public about the feasibility of a big second front on the European continent today?

The Wide Horizon

On Keeping Faith

By R. H. Markham

In this moment of uncertainty and pe every true American feels the need of kee ing faith and of preserving poise. A go many things seem to be crashing down a each of us is endeavoring to find a found tion on which we can stand firm and fro which we can fight the good fight witho flinching.

One of the ways to succeed in that is t take a long, broad, high view, to see th titanic struggle in proper perspective a find our right place in it. A very helpf step toward that is to recollect other tryin times. It is especially helpful to recall th summer of 1864 and President Lincoln position at that moment. His rule of conduc during that trial was "firmness in th right." To do right and not blame other not "pass the buck," is a source of under standing, poise and power.

Two sad facts mark the present ver critical period in American history. One i defeat. On the Atlantic, in Alaska, on vita battle fronts, we are receiving staggerin blows. Secondly, and even worse than that many of us tend to put all the blame on somebody else. This second phenomenon i both unworthy and calamitous. It is turning defeat into defeatism. It is a kind o moral sabotage. It is refusing to accept per sonal responsibility.

To see how destructive such blamin others is, let us look back to July an August seventy-eight years ago. The Unite States then seemed to be on the verge o utter ruin and the main reason was tha millions of Americans from the North re fused to do their part. They were seeking a easy way out. They were actually deserting

* * *

As we look back now upon that struggl we Americans are fully convinced Lincol was right. His policies were essentially right his methods were right, his attitude of toler ance and firmness was right. Yet, durin that terribly crucial summer, Lincoln wa the most maligned man in the world.

A large part of the press was scurrilous almost beyond belief. I mean the press o the Northern States. Every single day stream of abuse were poured out against the Presi dent. He was called a drunkard, a gorilla, an a grafter; he was accused of extreme cruelty and also of extreme softness in character. It was repeatedly said that members of his Cabinet and he, also, were partly Negro The papers openly accused him of being ribald and vulgar on the battlefield, in the very midst of corpses.

In addition, Congress refused to support him on many measures. It voted against one vital war plan after another and declined to give him the manpower he desired

Partisan politics was rampant in an extreme form. Multitudes of politicians seemed to be more anxious about votes than about saving the Union. The draft was applied in an exceedingly defective manner. The powerful State of New York almost defied Lincoln, and the city of New York furiously opposed him.

The Legislature of the important State of Indiana once refused all funds to its pro-Lincoln Governor. The key State of Ohio harbored a very strong movement against Lincoln. Appeasers were powerful and noisy Many Northern Democrats worked with Confederate Democrats against Lincoln Also, many Republicans were against him. A peace movement, really meaning capitulation, gained much strength in the North as late as the summer of 1864. And some members of Lincoln's own Cabinet worked against Lincoln. Also, some of his Generals.

His own home county in Illinois voted against him. As a matter of fact, 45 per cent of all the people of the North voted against him. Many preachers were against him; a large number of radical Abolitionists opposed him vehemently.

* * *

As we look back, we see that those people were wrong, and that Lincoln was right. We see now that those people—I mean those Northerners—were actually working to destroy the United States. Some were very selfish, others cowardly, still others misled All were shirking responsibility, placing the blame and burden on others. Now they seem to us little and unworthy.

Let us not follow them in selfishness, venality, and irresponsibility. Let each of us do right. Democracy is right. Co-operation among races and nations is right. Our cause is right. Let us keep faith, work unceasingly, seek no personal gains, abstain from vicious, selfish fault-finding. During coming weeks defeat may follow defeat, and blow be dealt upon blow. Let us courageously face them. We can't pass the buck now. There's no one to save America, but each one of us.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

POUNDED 1908 BY MARY BAKER EDDY

An International Daily Newspaper

Published daily except Sundays and holidays. Communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles, and illustrations for publication should be addressed to Editorial Department, The Christian Science Monitor, One, Norway Street, Boston, Mass.

Member of the Associated Press

The Associated Press reserves the right to all telegraph and local news credited to it or not otherwise credited.

Republication rights of special dispatches are reserved to The Christian Science Publishing Society.

The Christian Science Monitor is on sale in Christian Science Reading Rooms throughout the world, and is obtainable at newsstands.

Subscription price, payable in advance, postpaid to all countries:

One year $12.00 — Three months $3.00
Six months $6.00 — One month $1.00
Single Copies, 5 cents
Cost of publishing Monitors:
United States: 1 cent for each two ounces or fraction thereof.
Foreign, including Canada, Newfoundland and Pan-American countries: 1½ cents for each two ounces or fraction thereof.

NEWS OFFICES

Washington: 1287-1289 National Press Building, Washington, D. C.
New York: 500 Fifth Avenue, New York City.
Chicago: 228 North Michigan Avenue, Chicago.
San Francisco: 620 Market Street, San Francisco.
Los Angeles: 210 West Seventh Street, Los Angeles.
London: Burwood House, Caxton St., London, S. W. 1.
Paris: Hyrsia Building, 10 Faubourg St.-Honoré.
Geneva: Martin WY, Schryver, 11, Corraterie, 16 rue du Mont Blanc.
Australia and New Zealand: 46 Pitt Street, Sydney, Australia.

BRANCH ADVERTISING OFFICES

New York ..... 500 Fifth Avenue
Chicago ..... Suite 2000, 333 No. Michigan Avenue
Detroit ..... 3-121 General Motors Building
Miami ..... 1320 Ingraham Building
St. Louis ..... 611 Olive Street
Kansas City ..... 1021 Walnut Street
San Francisco ..... 625 Market Street
Los Angeles ..... 210 West Seventh Street
Seattle ..... 1320 Fifth Avenue
London ..... Burwood House, Caxton St., S. W. 1
Paris ..... 10 Faubourg St. Honoré
Geneva ..... 16 rue du Mont Blanc
Australia and New Zealand: 46 Pitt Street, Sydney, Australia.

Advertising rates given on application. While endeavoring to accept only reliable advertisements, The Christian Science Publishing Society will not be responsible to the public for advertisements, and the right to decline or discontinue any advertisement is reserved.

CIRCULATION SERVICE BUREAUS

New England: One, Norway Street, Boston, Mass.
Eastern: 500 Fifth Avenue, New York City.
Central: 333 North Michigan Avenue, Chicago.
Western: 210 West Seventh Street, Los Angeles.
European: Burwood House, Caxton St., London, S. W. 1.
Australia and New Zealand: 46 Pitt Street, Sydney, Australia.

Published by THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY
Boston, Mass., U. S. A.

Publishers of The Christian Science Journal, Christian Science Sentinel, The Herald of Christian Science (German, French, Scandinavian, Dutch and Braille Editions), Christian Science Quarterly.